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UNITED STATES PRESSURING ALLIES ON ARMS POLICY

PM091451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 4

["International Review" by N. Novokov: "Realistic Path and Nuclear Blackmail"]

[Text] There is a commotion on the Potomac. The White House incumbant is urgently dispatching couriers to all corners of the world. And they are his closes. comrades in arms: U.S. Vice President G. Bush has been sent to seven European capitals and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz to the edge of the world -- to Japan, China and South Korea. What is this about? What has happened?

It transpires that the explanation is quite simple. Washington is seeking a way out of the impasse into which it has driven itself and its partners. At the present stage the characteristic features of the U.S. and the other NATO countries' foreign policy course have become deviation from the policy of detente, unrestrained arms race, and attempts at any price to disrupt the approximate parity of military-strategic forces formed between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This foreign policy course followed by the United States and several of its allies is formed under the influence of bouregois circles seeking to preserve their rule by force and through the militarization of the economy and all spheres of public life. We cannot fail to see that for them the arms race is a main source of profit, while the gamble on military superiority is the main means of implementing their adventurist designs in the international arena.

While U.S. Vice President G. Bush is touring European capitals, the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and medium-range nuclear arms have resumed in Geneva. The Europeans expected with full justification that the U.S. vice president would make his contribution to the attainment of agreements on such important international questions. Vain hopes. As THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, in a talk with journalists on the eve of his trip to Europe, the vice president confirmed that he would be taking absolutely nothing new with him and that in the course of "close consultation" with the allies he intended to restrict himself to a mere reiteration of the U.S. stand which, as is well known, comes down to trying to break the approximate equilibrium of forces prevailing in Europe and in fact achieve the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. As the newspaper observed on this subject, in that case G. Bush's mission runs the risk of failing totally.

And the calculations aimed at the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament are empty illusions! V.I. Lenin once worthily rebuffed those who life to "live off" the Soviet state's peace policy for their own selfish purposes. "We have frequently stated," Vladimir Ilich noted, "our desire for peace and the fact that we need peace.... But we have no intention of being smothered to death in the name of peace."

The very fact that the U.S. vice president's tour of the European capitals has been organized, in the opinion of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, reflects the extreme nervousness of the Reagan administration and its disquiet at the exceptionally broad scope acquired in West Europe by the movement of protest against NATO's sinister plans. West European observers have recalled the legend of the rape of the beautiful Europa by Zeus, implying by Zeus the United States. It was a case of West Europe's growing dependence on the United States and Washington's interference in the European countries' internal affairs. Now there are different times and different customs.

The powerful antiwar movement is now merging in Europe with an anti-U.S. movement, since Washington is seeking to make the old continent a U.S. nuclear hostage. Not only among the public, but also among political leaders in West Europe doubts are intensifying as to the sincerity of Washington's assertions that the Reagan administration is "interested" in the speediest attainment of agreement at the Geneva talks.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, there are now widespread suspicions that the United States is only pretending to conduct talks while in actual fact trying to gain time to activate its military preparations. It is characteristic that even the closest U.S. allies, which formerly supported NATO's so-called "dual-track decision" unequivocally, have now been obliged to maneuver, appealing to the Reagan administration to display flexibility in Geneva. G. Bush himself has publicly complained that many people in Europe "fail to understand how serious" Washington is in seeking an arms control agreement.

But what has Washington done specifically to reach agreement in Geneva? Perhaps an agreement has been assisted by the U.S. President's empty appeal "to the European peoples," which G. Bush read with such pomp in West Berlin? Again the brandishing of the big stick, the attempt to use political, economic and military levers to compel his European companions to continue the arms race course and in particular to seek implementation of the NATO decision to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in West European countries. These actions, as usual, were accompanied by the dissemination of the big lie about the existing "Soviet military threat" and by arm twisting again. The U.S. vice president is obviously a follower of Machiavelli, who believed that the actual "state creates norms of morality and law." In international relations, according to Machiavelli, there is therefore only one condition dictating the state's behavior -- real superiority of forces.

Yet in his speech in West Berlin, G. Bush did not say a word about the specific constructive proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries. He was reluctant to answer the question why the U.S. Administration does not want to associate itself with the undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. The U.S. vice president also failed to mention either the Warsaw Pact states' proposal to conclude a treaty with the NATO countries on the reciprocal nonuse of force and the maintenance of relations of peace, or the USSR proposal to reduce strategic arms by over 25 percent.

On the other hand, he expatiated extensively on the "zero option," which is known to be unacceptable to the Soviet Union. "In actual fact," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said in reply to a PRAVDA correspondent, "can we talk seriously about a proposal under which the Soviet Union would unilaterally destroy all its medium-range missiles while the United States and its NATO allies retain all their existing nuclear weapons in this category?"

It is absolutely clear from this that the United States does not want to seek a mutually acceptable accord with the Soviet Union and thus intends to doom the Geneva talks to failure. The USSR will not embark on unilateral disarmament. And if matters reach the point of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, then the Soviet Union will give a suitable response.

The USSR proposes a different way: having neither medium-range nor tactical weapons belonging to either the USSR or the NATO states in the European zone. As for strategic armaments, we suggest halting their further buildup by both sides right now -- that is, freezing them at their present level and then reducing existing arsenals by approximately 25 percent on either side, reducing them to equal levels, and then advancing further -- toward new reductions.

The most important thing is to achieve fair and mutually acceptable accords that meet with the principle of parity and equal security at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. These Soviet proposals are on the table at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Unfortunately, the U.S. side does not agree to the Soviet Union's sensible constructive proposals.

Western bourgeois propaganda is trying to keep quiet in every possible way about the very important foreign policy initiatives put forward in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference in Praque aimed at resolving key issues of the situation in Europe, curbing the arms race, and developing cooperation among European states.

The declaration contains a precise and clear program for resolving urgent international problems. That is why broad world public circles, political, state and public figures and millions of ordinary people in all countries approve the peace-loving initiatives of the socialist community countries.

Particularly great interest was generated by the socialist countries' proposal to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. The treaty could hinge on the mutual undertaking of the states belonging to the two alliances to renounce first use of either nuclear or conventional arms against each other, and therefore to renounce the first use of military force in general against each other. The Political Declaration sets forth the main provisions of the proposed treaty, whose conclusion would help to overcome Europe's division into opposing military groupings and would accord with the people's desire to live in peace and security.

In coming out with constructive proposals, the Soviet Union and its allies in no way lay claim to a monopoly in putting forward initiatives helping to strengthen peace. They are always ready to treat with understanding any constructive ideas and thoughts from other states. Thus, at the Madrid meeting which is now resuming its work, the socialist states expressed themselves in support of the draft concluding document submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries, considering it an acceptable basis for concluding the meeting.

The USSR and the socialist community countries come out in support of the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. This was reaffirmed in the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Declaration adopted in Prague. The population of the northern European countries, totaling over 22 million people, has recently been displaying justified concern over the problems of preserving peace and safeguarding security. The public of Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark is taking an active part in the movement against the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race.

In northern Europe one of the central places in the struggle against the threat of war is taken by the movement in favor of turning this region into a zone free of nuclear weapons. The idea of a nuclear-free north was once advanced by Finnish President U. Kekkonen, and for a number of years it has been and remains one of the main avenues of the activity of the Nordic countries' peace champions. The northern Europeans' struggle has met with broad international recognition. Our country also treats their efforts positively. The Soviet Union for many years has consistently been coming out with initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war in northern Europe.

However, the strengthening movement for a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe is obviously alarming leading NATO circles. They are trying through their supporters in the region and the efforts of Western politicians and military men to quell the pitch of antiwar demonstrations there. General Rogers, supreme commander of NATO allied forces in Europe, has made his contribution to this ignoble cause. In an interview with a Finnish newspaper he attacked the inhabitants of the north advocating peace and disarmament and the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone here.

But in our time it is becoming increasingly difficult for the West to reject peace initiatives because broad circles of the public, including realistic politicians, are expressing increasing indigation at the stance adopted by their governments in an attempt to reject the Soviet Union's peace initiatives out of hand, so to speak. A process of polarization of class and political forces is underway in the international arena and the role of the people's masses in resolving fundamental problems of war and peace is growing. The antiwar movement encompassing almost all countries on the continent is graphic confirmation of that.

The unprecedented scale and activeness of the antiwar, antinuclear movement which has developed throughout the world is an important factor in the struggle for detente and international security. This movement has acquired such dimensions and political breadth that even the most rabid ideologists of anticommunism no longer venture to ascribe the movement, as they did before, to "Moscow's machinations." Those taking part in the movement are fully determined to prevent mankind from being pushed into the nuclear abyss. The mighty voice of the people's masses, which are increasingly emerging to the forefront of history, can be muffled by no one!

SOVIET UN ENVOY CALLS FOR TREATY ON NONUSE OF FORCE

LD091939 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] New York February 9 TASS -- The recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact countries at Prague had provided a further manifestation of the goodwill of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and of their responsible attitude towards international affairs, stated Soviet representative Georgiy Kalinkin. Speaking in a general debate at the sixth session of the UN special committee on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations, he stressed the particular importance of the new socialist countries' proposal for concluding a treaty on the non-use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the members of the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The heart of the proposed treaty, as indicated in the Prague declaration, could be a mutual commitment by the members of the two alliances not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other, and consequently, not to be the first to use any military force at all against each other, he further stated. That commitment would apply to the territory of all states parties to the treaty and to their military and civilian personnel.

That major new initiative, addressed primarily to the NATO countries, did not run counter in any way to the further work of the UN special committee aimed at preparing a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, Soviet representative also stated. That treaty and the treaty proposed by the socialist countries had the same purpose -- making inadmissible the use of both nuclear and conventional weapons, eliminating war and settling all disputes by peaceful means at the negotiating table.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS U.S. WARHEAD MINIATURIZATION

PM091729 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel I. Gramovoy, candidate of military sciences: "What Lies Behind the Term 'Mininuclear Weapons'?"]

[Text] In analyzing international events of recent times, politicians and observers in many countries are paying considerable attention to the Reagan administration's plans connected with the Pentagon's preparation to wage a so-called "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war. It is a case of programs for building up all the components of the U.S. nuclear arsenals -- strategic and tactical warheads, aerial bombs and artillery shells and warheads for ground-launched, air-launched and sea-launched missiles. And although the new program was only made public quite recently, in fact its implementation began in the midseventies. However, a number of new aspects have now emerged in the transatlantic strategists' designs.

The point is that a substantial proportion of the tactical nuclear warheads in Europe (and they number over 7,000) have over-large unit yields and are virtually indistinguishable from strategic warheads and sometimes surpass them in TNT equivalent terms. For instance, the yield of the warheads launched from the Poseidon submarines is 50 kilotons while that of the Pershing tactical missiles is 400 kilotons.

The NATO journal REVUE MILITAIRE GENERALE wrote in this connection that the West has virtually no choice between the strategy of flexible response, presupposing the use of troops with conventional types of weapons, and the strategy of a strike using all its nuclear forces. Existing tactical nuclear weapons which should assure a "golden mean" between conventional weapons and strategic nuclear forces, the publication's authors believe, are "unreliable both from the military and political viewpoints."

The adventurist and extremely dangerous nature of the U.S. military plans cannot fail to be recognized in the NATO capitals. An elementary sense of self-preservation is compelling the West Europeans to begin to wonder whether they are not being turned into Washington's hostages.

With a view to "adapting" its arsenals to wage nuclear war in Europe, foreign observers note, the Pentagon has begun to equip its troops with tactical nuclear weapons based on a new generation of warheads with a small (1-3 kilotons) and supersmall (less than 1 kiloton) yield.

The idea of miniaturization, with which an attempt is being made to mislead public opinion, is not new. Back in 1963 the United States announced the development and testing of supersmall-yield nuclear warheads, however, the new type of warhead did not receive official recognition at the time. One reason for the negative attitude toward the miniwarheads was their inefficient use of fissionable materials (uranium and plutonium) which led to the "overexpenditure" of expensive nuclear explosives.

How do the new types of nuclear warheads differ from previously adopted atom and hydrogen bombs and shells?

First of all it must be said that, with the reduction in the warheads' yield, there is a sharp change in the "specific gravity" of various factors of the detonation. Thus, according to foreign observers' figures, the radius of the zone within which personnel are killed by thermal radiation when a nuclear warhead with a yield of 100 kilotons is detonated is 6 km, while the zone within which they are killed by immediate nuclear radiation is four times less (1.5 km). When a nuclear warhead with a yield of 0.01 kilotons (10 tons) is detonated, however, the reverse is true: The radius of killing by thermal radiation is 100 meters while that of killing by immediate nuclear radiation is 4 times greater -- 400 meters. And, the foreign press points out, in the latter instance, if the detonation is carried out at a specific altitude it is possible to almost totally rule out the effect of the shock wave and thermal radiation on ground-based objects and to ensure the killing of personnel exclusively by immediate nuclear radition -- a flow of neutrons and gamma rays.

Foreign military observers believe that small- and supersmall-yield warheads based on fission reaction are highly effective. The U.S. magazine MILITARY REVIEW points out that the use of one nuclear warhead with a yield of 1 kiloton against troops in trenches or against tanks would cause the annihilation of personnel over an area 20 times greater than a volley of high-explosive fragmentation shells from all of a division's artillery systems.

The United States pins great hopes on the miniaturization of thermonuclear [fusion] warheads in resolving the problem of modernizing tactical nuclear weapons. One very important feature of these warheads is the high energy of the "hard" neutrons in excess of 14 megavolts (during a fission reaction it is equal to approximately 2 megavolts). A steel armor 100-130 mm thick, while swallowing up to 90 percent of gamma radiation, reduces the stream of fast neutrons by only 20-30 percent.

It is believed that during the detonation of such a warhead with a yield of 1 kiloton the radius of personnel death from radiation will be 900 meters (twice that of warheads using fission reaction).

In the opinion of foreign experts, the main drawback to thermonuclear warheads is their high cost (1 gram of tritium costs 500 times more than 1 gram of plutonium). However, the Pentagon has its own yardstick, its own "economy." Expenditure on the arms race is paid for by the taxpayer. The main thing is that with this prices ratio, as the Pentagon strategists cynically state, the cost of "treating" one unit of area with thermonuclear warheads is 6-7 times less than when using nuclear warheads.

In reequipping its nuclear arsenal the Pentagon is seeking to use also the idea of transforming the energy of some casualty producers into others. According to the figures of the U.S. journal SEVEN DAYS the Livermore laboratory in the United States is creating warheads, alongside neutron warheads, with an intensified shock wave effect, warheads with a powerful thermic effect and warheads designed to contaminate terrain with various radioactive isotopes. It is believed abroad that it is expedient to use the neutron warheads to kill primarily the crews of tanks and infantry combat vehicles and other enemy armored vehicles. Warheads with an enhanced shock effect (codename "RRR") can serve to destroy control centers, ammunition depots, launchers in silos and so forth.

"Gamma warheads" radioactive isotopes are formed by radiating specially selected elements with neutrons released in the thermonuclear reaction process. It is believed that radioactive substances obtained in this way can be used to kill enemy personnel or "hold" important sectors of terrain.

Enormous funds are earmarked for the modernization of tactical nuclear warheads. Thus, the implementation of Reagan's "neutron program" alone, under which it is planned to produce 800 neutron warheads for the Lance missiles and over 2,000 neutron shells, will cost U.S. taxpayers over $2.5 billion.

This tactical nuclear arsenal buildup alongside the modernization of warheads is also proceeding in the direction of the enhancement of the delivery vehicles' combat qualities: New missile modifications, guided atom bombs and artillery systems are being created. The aim of these developments is to enhance the precision of tactical nuclear weapons and their range. All this confirms yet again the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism, which is engaging in nuclear brinkmanship.

COMMENTATORS ASSESS BUSH'S VISIT TO LONDON

'No Important Proposals'

LD092107 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 9 Feb 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The White House envoy, Vice President Bush, is continuing his European tour. Today he arrived in London, the closest ally of the United States. Bush stated at the airport that this is his last stop in Europe and the most important. [Camera shows Bush arriving and speaking at the airport.] Bush made no important proposals and uttered no wise words. His London speech again resounded with the worn-out myth about the threat from the East and the need for all NATO countries to firmly reply to the Soviet challenge. This is how our country's peaceful initiatives, which are finding ever-greater support in Europe, including Britain, are described in the language of U.S. militarists.

'Undisguised Propaganda'

LD100950 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] London February 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksander Yevstigneyev reports:

United States Vice President George Bush is leaving London today after the completion of his talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other leaders of the Conservative government. London was the last leg in Bush's 12-day tour of a number of West European countries.

As acknowledged by the British press, the European tour of the high-ranking American emissary was undisguised propaganda. The GUARDIAN emphasises that President Ronald Reagan sent George Bush to Europe with the object of seeking to weaken the impact of the latest Soviet peace initiatives on public opinion in West European countries. The newspaper says that it is an obvious fact that George Bush's tour took place against the background of profound anxiety, expressed both in Europe and in the United States itself, over the nuclear arms race and various "military theories" current in the West which are known to be called upon to justify preparations for nuclear warfare.

Local political observers draw attention to the fact that the American vice president during his tour was speaking much about "love of peace," "flexibility" and "a United States desire for nuclear disarmament." These statements, however, could not disguise the real purpose of his journey which was propaganda for the notorious Reagan "zero option" and to ensure the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

A Gallup Poll revealed the attitude of the British rank and file to such schemes. 54 per cent of those polled condemned the plans for making British territory available for the deployment of American cruise missiles. This was also shown by protest demonstrations sponsored by the British public during George Bush's stay in London. Slogans "no to cruise missiles!" and "down with American nuclear arms!" met the United States' vice president when he arrived in the London city. Another anti-war demonstration was timed for George Bush's arrival in Downing Street for talks with Premier Margaret Thatcher.

The Pentagon and NATO plans were denounced by the British Labour Party. During consultations with George Bush the leadership of Britain's biggest opposition party once again reaffirmed that the Labour Party was categorically against the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in Britain. It said that if Labour won the general elections and formed a go ernment the decision on the installation of cruise missiles on British territory would be revised.

Protest Demonstrations

LD101234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 10 Feb 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Gerasichev and Oleg Blinov]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush is leaving London today having concluded his talks with representatives of the Government of Great Britain, AFP reports.

London was the last stop on Bush's 12-day tour of a number of West European countries. According to foreign mass information media, the trip to the European Continent by the highly placed U.S. emissary was an overt propaganda venture. President Reagan, the British GUARDIAN wrote, sent Bush to Europe with the aim of trying to weaken the influence of the Soviet Union's latest peace initiatives on public opinion in Western European countries. It is obvious, the paper notes, that Bush's trip took place against a background of profound alarm expressed both in Europe and in the United States itself in connection with the nuclear arms race.

In the course of his trip, the U.S. vice president repeatedly spoke about the United States striving for nuclear disarmament. However, these statements were not able to camouflage the true aim of his trip, which consisted in pushing Reagan's notorious zero option in order to attain the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The attitude to such plans of ordinary citizens in Great Britain is eloquently expressed by the protest demonstrations which took place in London yesterday. The participants in one of them in front of the Guildhall carried slogans: No cruise missiles! Down with U.S. nuclear weapons! Another antiwar demonstration was timed to coincide with Bush's arrival for talks with Thatcher at the prime minister's residence at No 10 Downing Street.

REAGAN SUPPORT FOR ZIONISTS, AFGHANS ATTACKED

LD042207 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Good evening ladies and gentlemen. Last Wednesday President Reagan had two spectacular meetings in one day. First he received 150 leaders of that influential Zionist organization, the World Jewish Congress. Second, he received heads of the reactionary gangs which are waging a criminal war against the Afghan people. Thus U.S. President Reagan has elevated these people to the level of true democrats and true strugglers for freedom. Reagan described the Zionists, who supported by American generosity have been committing bloody predatory actions in the Arab lands, and the Afghan gangs, which murder children women and the aged in Afghanistan and never spare even teachers and Muslim religious leaders and which destroy houses, schools and mosques and set fire to plantations and gardens. [incomplete sentence as heard]

During his meeting with the World Jewish Congress leaders, President Reagan assured them that the United States will not bring any pressure to bear on Israel and will not use against it any military or economic sanctions to force it to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

During his meeting with the counterrevolutionary Afghan gangsters, President Reagan promised them more military and financial aid so that they can escalate their criminal operations against the Afghan people and the Afghan democratic revolution.

Note, gentlemen, that Washington last year tripled the volume of its aid to the Afghan outlaws who commit bloody crimes from Pakistani territory. This year, the United States increased its military aid to the Zionist enemy by $700 million and exempted it from paying several million dollars of past debts.

This is the conduct of the ruling circles in the United States which like to describe themselves as strugglers for freedom and democracy. President Reagan has declared a campaign for the defense of democracy.

In the light of the examples I have just given, I leave it for you, gentlemen to decide what sort of campaign this is, what the objectives are which it seeks, and what sort of freedom and democracy the U.S. Administration wishes to defend by using the most horrific weapons which it places in the hands of the fascist Zionist and the Afghan gangsters.

The Arabs are fully aware of this through their own bitter experiences, that so far have cost them dearly in blood, tears and devastation. Perhaps the most horrific experience is that endured by the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. In this regard, gentlemen, I wish to cite a statement made by Lebanese ex-President Sulayman Franjiyah, who strongly criticized the Reagan administration's policy in the Middle East. Franjiyah said a few days ago that Washington has most insolently flouted the rights of Lebanon and its people by closing its eyes to the declaration of human rights, which is often cited by the White House. But as soon as Lebanon and the incidents in it are mentioned, the Americans forget all about the declaration of human rights. This is what Lebanese ex-President Sulayman Franjiyah has stated.

This statement provides a true description of the White House policy -- the true policy, not the propaganda policy -- toward the Arab countries and toward revolutionary Afghanistan and the free Afghan people. It is a policy of aggression and violence. It is a policy of disregard for the most fundamental human rights and international legitimacy.

The U.S. policy in the Near and Middle East will continue to rely, as President Reagan himself has said, on the strategy of military and economic power.

Thus the U.S. President has clearly, and without any ambiguity, affirmed that nobody should imagine any change in its neocolonial aggressive policy in the near future. But the peoples and countries of the area who cherish freedom can force American imperialism to change if they were to fight firmly and constantly in a unified front in defense of their sacred and legitimate national rights.

KORNILOV ON REAGAN SEEKING ZIONIST LOBBY'S SUPPORT

LD081822 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

According to a national public opinion poll by THE WASHINGTON POST and the ABC television network, the Americans now give their lowest appreciation of Reagan's activity as President since he came to power: 54 per cent of those interviewed disapproved of his activity, and over 58 per cent would strongly object to Reagan running for presidency again.

Obviously worried about the rapid decline in his prestige, the White House occupant is beginning to rush about in an effort to enlist support from various influential groups, above all the powerful Zionist lobby. This seems to be the purpose of his recent special rendezvous with a delegation of the World Jewish Congress (WJC), during which he both vowed the United States' unbreakable commitment to Israel and burst out with slander about the Soviet Union, not hesitating to resort to hackneyed inventions about "the infringement of Soviet Jews' rights".

The inventions themselves, inspired as a rule in the depths of the CIA, are not a new undertaking. Their initiators have not once been exposed of lying, so one can only wonder why the U.S. President found nothing better than to play again an old, well-beaten record in an attempt to gain political dividends from obvious slander. It is the the more surprising that the common knowledge is: If the head of the White House were really concerned about the situation of Jews, he could find plenty of real, and not invented, facts to feed his concern -- not somewhere at the other end of the world, but in the United States where militant anti-semitism is truly rampant with full connivance of the authorities. Synagogue burnings and explosions, desecrations of Jewish cemeteries, swastikas painted on the houses of Jews, threats by telephone and the beating of teenagers -- all of these have become daily happenings in American life. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, in 1982 alone there were 829 registered incidents directed against both individual Jews and their public organisations. There were 272 anti-semitic manifestations in New York State alone last year.

There is one more curious detail: At the same time as Ronald Reagan, speaking before the WJC delegation, was playing the role of a "champion of Jewish people's rights", the world press reported that the United States was responsible for concealing from punishment for a long time the fascist criminal Klaus Barbie. The man, recently brought to France, was a Gestapo chief in Lyons and was responsible for the murder of over 4,000 people, among them many Jews. Moreover, as follows from the materials of the American NBC television company, Barbie was a paid agent of the U.S. intelligence service in Europe and it was envoys of this service who later helped the butcher hide himself in Latin America.

And who guided the operations by the American Organisation of Strategic Services (the predecessor of the CIA) in the German-occupied territory of Western Europe in 1942-45? It was none other than William Casey -- a personal friend of Ronald Reagan's, later an under-secretary of state, who in 1981 was appointed director of the CIA, the very agency that is so ardent in concocting falsehoods about the "infringement of Soviet Jews' rights"...

In commenting on Ronald Reagan's meeting with the WJC delegation, many American observers point out that the President is clearly overdoing it when he tries to use the so-called "Jewish question" as an instrument of increasing the level of confrontation. This is quite true: The President is overdoing it, he is coming it strong in an ardour for slander. Hence he can hardly expect any dividends, but rather something contrary to that.

'EVIDENCE' OF 'COOPERATION' BETWEEN U.S., BARBIE

LD081941 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] New York February 8 TASS -- The hardened Nazi criminal Klaus Barbie, the "butcher of Lyons" who was responsible for the death of thousands of innocent civilians in occupied France, did not get his deserts in the postwar years only because of the complicity of the American occupation authorities. Grossly violating their commitments of an ally, the U.S. authorities harboured the criminal and recruited him for active cooperation with their secret services in the cold war Washington was mounting against the Soviet Union at the time, and later on, in recognition of the "services" rendered, shipped him under an alias to Latin America. All this is corroborated by ever new facts coming to light in the wake of the extradiction of Barbie by the Bolivian Government to France.

The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES says today that Barbie was arrested by the U.S. occupation authorities shortly after the defeat of Hitler Germany. Subsequently, according to the newspaper, he was recruited by U.S. intelligence and transferred under an alias to the CIA base in Stadtbergen near Munich. According to the newspaper's information, at that time Barbie "specialised" in supplying U.S. intelligence with information about the situation in the Soviet zone of occupation in Germany and also about Romania.

THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses that the French Government officially addressed the U.S. authorities on more than one occasion demanding the extradiction of Barbie, who was to stand trial. However, these demands came against the "resistance" of U.S. officials, who deliberately lied that the whereabouts of Barbie were unknown to them. Some time later Barbie "disappeared" from Europe under mysterious circumstances and only many years afterwards, in 1971, was identified in Peru, where he lived under the name of Altmann. Later on Barbie-Altmann, covering his tracks, went over to Bolivia, where he was hiding until his recent arrest by the Bolivian Government and extradiction to France.

This information is corroborated by the evidence of Erhard Dabringhaus, a former employee of the U.S. counter intelligence service in Germany and currently a professor of the Wayne [State] University in Detroit. He said in a NEW YORK TIMES interview that in 1948 he had been Barbie's officer in charge, getting from him weekly reports with information that was of interest to U.S. intelligence. Barbie was drawing a salary of 1,700 dollars a month. According to Dabringhaus, he had heard of the atrocities perpetrated by Barbie in France and would have arrested him but instead had been ordered to collaborate with the man. Eventually Dabringhaus was given a new assignment and lost track of Barbie.

The fresh exposures of the hypocrisy and perfidy of the U.S. Government have obviously upset Washington. A spokesman for the Department of State has dodged "sensitive" questions under the pretext that his department does not comment on information related to intelligence. The Central Intelligence Agency, which did not yet exist officially during the early postwar years, used the circumstance to avoid the explosive subject: Jouranlists were recommended to address their questions to the Pentagon. As for the Pentagon, its spokesmen said curtly that it was looking into the matter.

ZANIN COMMENTS ON NAZI CRIMINALS RESIDING IN U.S.

LD100037 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Zanin writes:

Under the pretext of the topic's "secrecy", the U.S. Administration refused to comment on the fact that the "butcher of Lyons", Nazi criminal Klaus Barbie was, with the knowledge of the U.S. State Department, a paid agent of the CIA which helped him evade punishment for the crimes committed.

Washington uses this veil of "secrecy" each time it does not wish to admit facts which are too unseemly. And the facts indicate that for many years U.S. authorities helped the Nazi to hide from justice.

Immediately in the wake of the war U.S. secret services brought to the United States from Europe over five thousand fascist criminals in the hope of using them in the cold war against the Soviet Union. Documents presented by a former U.S. Department of Justice official John Loftus, confirm that from Belorussia alone at least 300 Hitlerite collaborators were taken to the United States.

According to calculations available, political essayist Charles Allen said in his book "Nazi Criminals in America: Facts... Actions", about 3 thousand criminals have hidden in the United States from a just retribution. These criminals have murdered a total of two million people in the territory of the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, the GDR, Italy, Denmark, The Netherlands, France and Belgium. The names of many of the criminals who have committed bloody crimes are well known.

Sergey and Mikola Kovalchuks, who served in the fascist police, actively participated in gruesome murders of people in the Ukraine and in Poland. Sergey Khutyrchuk was tried in absentia by a Soviet court for mass murders in concentration camps in the territory of Belorussia. Statsis Chenkus, who headed the so-called "Lithuanian state security police" set up by Gestapo, sent to tortures and death thousands of Lithuanian patriots. Walus Frank participated in the Gestapo's murder of Poles.

Beginning with 1961, the USSR Government repeatedly appealed to U.S. authorities for extradition of Karl Linnas now residing in the U.S. He is former head of the Tartu concentration camp where 12 thousand people were exterminated. The Yugoslav Government, back in 1951, requested the extradition of Andrij Artukovic who during the war was in charge of a number of concentration camps in the puppet state of Croatia set up by the fascists.

Many criminals received in the USA not only refuge but also well-paid jobs in the State Department, the CIA, the FBI, the "Voice of America" radio station and in other government departments. None of them was brought before trial for atrocities committed during the war. None of them was extradited to countries in whose territories they had perpetrated their crimes.

Josef Mengele, one of the most odious fascist murderers who has killed and tortured 150 thousand inmates of the Oswiecim [Auschwitz] concentration camps, has been living in the U.S. State of Florida for over 15 years, the EFE news agency reported recently. How has it come about that almost forty years since the end of the war the man-hating butcher and other fascist murderers are still at large?

The USA has betrayed the memory of those who died in the struggle against Nazism, believing that justice would triumph after the victory. These words from a book by U.S. journalist Thomas Bauer provide the answer to this question.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITED ON REAGAN'S FIRST 2 YEARS

LD100626 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 10 TASS -- "The policy, which the Reagan administration proclaimed two years ago has not brought its architects and advocates the dividends they counted on," the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA said today.

The United States' unrealistic position at the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments and on limiting nuclear arms in Europe has given rise to intense alarm throughout the world.

"But Washington is far from showing proper concern for the success of the talks," the paper charged. "It is seeking to wreck the existing rough parity in strategic armaments and medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe to give itself an advantage. It is this aim that is served, among others, by President Reagan's ill-famed 'zero option', which in fact is an attempt to disarm the USSR, to deprive it of its medium-range missiles while leaving the corresponding armaments of the United States and the other NATO countries in Europe intact."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA notes that the economic difficulties plaguing the United States today are enormous. The administration does not see a way of overcoming them. Judging by its budget estimates, it is sticking to its former line of reducing spending in many spheres, first of all in the social field. Thereby the White House is trying to patch up even if some of the biggest, gaping holes in its finances. [sentence as received]

"But there is one field which is not affected by any cuts. This field is militarist preparations. President Reagan asked Congress to bring the ceiling on appropriations for military purposes in fiscal 1984 up to 280.5 billion dollars and spend 245.3 billion dollars to implement specific military programs. As compares with the previous year, this is an increase of nearly 15 percent."

"Thus," the paper concludes, "the practical actions of the Washington administration are incontrovertible proof that it is still committed to its former, dangerous policy of heightening confrontation, aggravating tension and gaining military superiority."

TASS ASSESSES REAGAN TV INTERVIEW ON ECONOMY

LD081455 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Washington February 8 TASS -- President Reagan has given an interview to representatives of a number of television companies, seeking to justify his economic policy, which led the country into a very deep economic crisis.

He admitted that the Americans feel profound concern over the state of the economy and growing unemployment, which increased by approximately 4 million under the present-day Washington administration. Meanwhile, the boss of the White House promised an early "economic recovery" and asserted that allegedly things in the national economy were "on the mend." He referred to the latest statistical report of the Department of Labour in which it was stated that in the country there was some reduction in the level of unemployment last month.

But competent American economists express profound doubt as to the authenticity of these data, since in this case the data reflect only seasonal fluctuations in the labour market and even manipulation with figures. In the course of the interview Reagan himself announced a new method which was adopted by his administration to determine the situation in the sphere of employment -- about 2 million servicemen will now be included into the number of employed Americans.

The American press points out that the information coming from the economic front turns down optimistic promises of the administration. Thus, BUSINESS WEEK reports that the production of steel, coal, electricity reduced again in the United States in the last week of January, and the rail cargo carriage went down. The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES writes about declining profits of companies in the petroleum, steel, automobile building and wood-working industries in the fourth quarter of last year. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the publication of business circles, views pessimistically prospects in the sphere of employment. Governmental and private economists believe that the level of unemployment might again grow in the next few months, the newspaper writes.

CRANSTON CITED ON U.S. ARMS POLICY; SEEKS ACCORDS

'Doubts' Reagan's 'Sincerity'

LD071755 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Washington February 7 TASS -- A prominent U.S. political figure, Senator Alan Cranston (Democrat, California) who seeks Democratic presidential nomination, has pointed out the urgent need for reaching concrete accords between the USA and the USSR, which would make it possible to curb the nuclear arms race.

Speaking in an NBC programme, Mr Cranston pointed out that an overwhelming majority of Americans are deeply concerned over the ongoing build-up of nuclear arsenals and are aware of the danger of the arms race. Despite that, the Reagan administration is launching unprecedented military preparations which lay a heavy burden on the U.S. economy. Cranston's view is that the curbing of the arms race, for which the White House intends to allocate about two trillion dollars in the coming five years, and renunciation of programmes for the creation of new weapon systems such as, for example, the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, would become an important step towards normalising the national economy.

The senator expressed serious doubts as to sincerity of the Reagan administration's declared "adherence" to the arms control idea, and stated that he does not believe in the administration's promises. Alan Cranston said he gathers the impression that the administration does not just realise the dangers of a further build-up of nuclear arsenals. This is confirmed, in particular, by the appointment to the post of the head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency of Kenneth Adelman who is unconversant with such an important cause, and is a person whose statements on key problems of disarmament are simply absurd.

Cranston also pointed out that the present complex situation in the field of arms control has been caused to a considerable extent by Washington's refusal to ratify the SALT-2 treaty the realisation of which would become a substantial step towards removing the threat of nuclear war.

The senator confirmed that in case of his being elected to the U.S. presidency, he will seek a mutual and verifiable freeze on the production, testing and deployment of the nuclear armaments of the USA and the USSR for the purposes of their subsequent reduction.

Reagan Policy 'Bitterly Condemned'

LD090058 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, February 8 TASS -- Senator Alan Cranston (Democrat -- California), who officially announced a few days ago that he would run for president from the Democratic Party, bitterly condemned the reckless militarist policy of the present administration.

Addressing the National Press Club today, Alan Cranston said that the arms buildup program of the Reagan administration would cost a grand total of 1.7 trillion dollars in the coming five years. According to the senator, that meant that each American family would have to lay out 35,000 dollars for the Pentagon's needs. The money, the Senator said, would not build new homes for the Americans, nor would it create new jobs. It would not make the economy more viable either.

To implement the arms buildup program, the senator went on to say, the President was in actual fact ready to sacrifice America's future. Alan Cranston said that the present administration was curtailing research programmes, cutting funds for education, student aid, vocational training, etc. The senator said those were shortsighted measures. As a result of President Reagan's two years in office, millions of American families, who used to belong to the middle class, had joined the ranks of the poor. The policy of the administration divided America into two classes: the richest and the rest of the population, Alan Cranston said.

Huge budget deficits and the worsening economic situation, he said further, were directly linked to the arms race. In this connection the senator declared his allegiance to ending the nuclear arms buildup which was eroding the U.S. economy and jeopardizing America's very existence. Not a single president would be able to restore economic health until the nation's industries were freed from the burden of the arms race. Only after curbing it the Americans would again be able to work meaningfully and productively, the senator said in conclusion.

U.S. LAUNCHES 'UNPRECEDENTED' CHEMICAL ARMS RACE

LD051358 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryakov writes:

Speaking on Friday in the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, U.S. Vice President George Bush advanced again lying allegations that the Soviet Union is using chemical weapons in Afghanistan.

The United States leaders have long been conducting an anti-Soviet campaign on this theme. They even assert that they have some "proofs". But suffice it to analyse special reports of the U.S. State Department to see utter untenability of the "proofs" cited there.

U.S. experts, for instance, advanced a hypothesis that the Soviet Union is allegedly using in Southeast Asia a certain combination of mycotoxins as a toxic agent. This refers to "yellow rain", which, as U.S. propaganda asserted, was "manufactured" in the USSR. Meanwhile it has been established by science that outbreaks of mycotoxicosis, fungus diseases, are quite frequent, for instance in Thailand, and are connected with local natural conditions. In other words, the U.S. authorities wish to use in their own provocative anti-Soviet purposes some natural processes taking place in Southeast Asia.

Reports of the State Department contain numerous false descriptions of chemical attacks that would be more suitable in science fiction. These reports, however, clearly lack objectiveness when describing concrete research.

For instance, the reference to the fact that the so-called "samples" were analysed at a mass-spectrometer is not at all a proof of some or other state waging chemical warfare. The key question is where these "samples" were obtained. There is no answer to this question in these reports. Meanwhile, it is quite apparent that it is easy to prepare fictitious samples by which the authors of the State Department's reports are operating so irresponsibly.

Alleging that the Soviet side is using chemical weapons in every conceivable and inconceivable way, the authors of the reports display amazing "absent-mindedness" and every time "forget" to mention the types of concrete delivery planes or other means of alleged spreading of chemical weapons, do not describe a single sample of toxic agents or even a fragment of chemical ammunition as proof.

It is characteristic that U.S. experts themselves admit that not a single autopsy provided direct proofs of the fact that death was caused by toxic agents.

What is it that compelled the U.S. statesman to use the rostrum of such a prestigious international forum for a banal lie on this hackneyed theme? There are several reasons for this. The crimes of the U.S. military which unleashed large-scale chemical warfare in Indochina are still fresh in the memory of people. These crimes were described at a representative international symposium for the studies of the effects of military purpose toxic agents on man and environment, the symposium that ended a fortnight ago in Ho Chi Minh City. Moreover, the White House needs to justify somehow the unprecedented chemical arms race that has been launched in the United States.

Just because a lie is repeated many times it is still a lie, and this truth must finally be realised by U.S. strategists who carried to absurdity their allegations about use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union.

Funds 'Demanded'

LD081631 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Washington February 8 TASS -- The Reagan administration continues to prepare actively for chemical warfare by stockpiling toxic agents at U.S. military bases.

President Reagan has demanded that U.S. Congress allocate 963 million dollars for these purposes in the next fiscal year 1984. Of this amount, 158 million dollars are intended specially for the manufacture of nerve gas munitions.

In an effort to justify the administration's intentions, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the arsenals of chemical weapons the United States now has are allegedly insufficient for the Pentagon's plans.

PENTAGON'S 'SUPER SATELLITE' PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED

LD042320 Moscow TASS in English 2229 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] New York February 4 TASS -- The Pentagon has drawn up a long-term program for the creation of a whole series of the latest super-satellites. They will carry out functions in connection with detection and tracking of the "enemy" and maintain stable communication between all arms of the service of the USA under any conditions, including in case of outbreak of a nuclear war. According to the BUSINESS WEEK journal, the Pentagon is planning to spend a lion's share of the five billion dollars, which it requested for the perfection of the military communication system, on the implementation of that programme.

U.S. MILITARY POLICY IN FAR EAST CRITICIZED

PM091831 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 83 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[A. Golts "Military-Political Review": "The Pentagon's Far East Stakes"]

[Text] (Teydzi Yabe), one of the ideologues of Japanese militarism, wrote in his time: "The imperial army must bear its age-old responsibility. It is necessary to strengthen the military bases which ensure land and sea operations throughout the territory of East Asia. It is particularly important to ensure control in the air and to prepare armaments suitable for military operations in different regions." And here is an instruction contained in the Pentagon's "Directive for the Fiscal Years 1984-1988": "In our planned actions we set ourselves the aim of creating conditions for backing up troops which would enable us to support our armed forces indefinitely... This relates to an unexpected conflict in Northeast Asia."

Similar, is it not? As we see, in its military-strategic aims for the Far East the present administration is inclined to follow in the footsteps of Japanese militarists. And this is not accidental. During the 2 years which have elapsed since Reagan arrived in the White House, American policy in that part of the globe has assume a still more aggressive nature.

In the seventies, after the shameful defeat in Indochina, American policy in Asia chiefly amounted to attempts to secure U.S. hegemony in various regions of the continent by utilizing not so much its own Armed Forces as the armies of allies. Washington proposed to retain for itself "just" political and economic backup for the military adventures inspired by it. The present U.S. leadership has abandoned that approach. There, as in other places, it has decided on the full-frontal approach. Reagan's team has preferred military muscle building to all economic and diplomatic projects. The "new doctrine" for Asia was clearly written within the Pentagon's walls and is a particular instance of the overall military-strategic concept of "direct confrontation" with the USSR.

American strategists have primarily chosen the Far East as the area for the maximum strengthening of their military presence on the Asian Continent. It is significant that the strength of the groupings of American troops in regions adjacent to the borders of the USSR and a number of other socialist countries has increased by 23,000 men over the past 2 years and stands at 147,000. But it is not even so much a matter of the quantity of American military contingents as of the equipping of this grouping with very sophisticated weapons, above all nuclear missile weapons. Pentagon strategists are putting special effort into their attempts to get their medium-range missiles set up there.

The fact that the deployment of nuclear weapons in the Far East is one of the most important directions of American policy is evidenced, in particular, by the results of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' tour. The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI wrote that one of the chief topics at his talks with the Japanese leadership was that of "maintaining the deterrent force of American nuclear weapons in the region by deploying medium-range nuclear facilities there." And the matter certainly is not confined to talks. A decision has already been adopted to send the modernized battleship New Jersey, equipped with cruise missiles, to the Far East region on permanent patrol. The U.S. military department has also sent the latest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, Carl Vinson, there. (Even without this more than 700 nuclear charges of varying yields are already deployed in South Korea). Washington has managed to secure Tokyo's agreement to the deployment of two squadrons of F-16 fighter-bombers capable of delivering nuclear weapons a distance of more than 1,000 km at Misawa Airbase in the north of Honshu Island. U.S. military circles unashamedly say that these aircraft are destined for "offensive operations against Soviet bases in Maritime Kray and on Sakhalin."

As we see, the Pentagon is deploying first-strike nuclear weapons in the Far East at an accelerated pace and is thereby turning this region into the same sort of field for a "limited nuclear war" as American strategists would like to turn West Europe into. By deploying its delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons in direct proximity to the Soviet borders the Pentagon is hoping to achieve military superiority in that region and to upset the balance of military forces that exist there.

At the same time it cannot be said that the former American idea of using allies' armies has been totally discarded. But, whearas Nixon and Ford hoped to shift onto their partners all the responsibility for ensuring American interests in the region, the present U.S. leadership is preparing them for a different role. The Pentagon's plans are so ambitious that the U.S. Armed Forces are simply incapable of realizing them alone. This is why combat cooperation between American troops transferred from other regions and the armed forces of ally states is being rehearsed in very different regions of the globe from Greenland to Australia. The scenarios for these manuevers enable us to draw conclusions on just how the Pentagon plans to unleash its "unexpected conflicts."

The annual American-South Korean Team Spirit military manuevers, which began 1 February, can also serve as an example of such militarist games. In the course of them, the waging of an aggressive war on the Korean peninsula, which the United States not by chance calls "a test bed for the confrontation of forces" in the eighties, is being rehearsed on the pretext of "defense against surprise attack." Approximately 73,000 American and 188,000 South Korean servicemen are participating in Team Spirit-83.

In addition to the 40,000 American soldiers and officers stationed in South Korea units of the 7th Infantry and 82d Airborne Divisons are being transferred there from the U.S. mainland, the 25th Infantry Division from bases in Hawaii and units of the 3d Marines Division from Japan. Considerable forces of strategic and military transport aircraft, as well as two carrier-borne formations of the U.S. 7th fleet, have gone into action in support and backup operations. Operational actions on land presuppose landing forces, capturing bridgeheads and other large-scale offensive operations. As foreign commentators point out, the troops' actions are being rehearsed under conditions of the "use" of nuclear and chemical weapons. This is how the Pentagon sees the "confrontation of forces" in the eighties!

The present maneuvers are unprecedented in the Team Spirit series both in terms of the number of troops involved, in terms of their duration and in terms of the nature of the tasks set the participants in the maneuvers. It is a question of a major military provocation, which is very similar to preparation for war. It was no accident that a sharp increase in the number of armed provocations against the DPRK coincided with the start of the maneuvers. In the face of such an openly expressed threat, the DPRK was forced to take extraordinary measures. By order of the supreme commander in chief of the Korean People's Army all units of the Army, the People's Defense Troops and the People's Volunteer Corps were placed in a state of full combat readiness.

U.S. and South Korean troops are participating in the Team Spirit maneuvers. But they have one more secret, one very important participant. It is Japan. And it is not just a question of the fact that the American troops and naval forces are chiefly being transferred from Japanese territory to participate in the maneuvers. This country's place in Washington's military-political projects is far more significant.

It is no secret that, to the great alarm of world and Japanese public opinion and the Pentagon's considerable satisfaction, the new Japanese Government has adopted a number of commitments in the military sphere which is previously preferred to avoid. These include the decision to "defend" sea communications within a radius of 1,000 miles from the Japanese archipelago, the statement of readiness to "blockade" three international straits adjacent to Japan and also the decision to provide the United States with technology with a military application.

These steps by Japan have already enabled the Pentagon to draw this conclusion in its documents: U.S. military relations with this country have reached the level of relations with the NATO states and South Korea. The adoption of direct commitments by Tokyo in the military sphere in respect of the Seoul regime is on the agenda. Just this, in the Pentagon's opinion, is what is lacking for the final creation of an "effective" military triangle embracing Washington, Seoul and Tokyo -- a Far East version of NATO.

Not so long ago the U.S. defense secretary unambiguously declared in an interview in the Seoul newspaper HANGUK ILBO that "relations between South Korea, the United States and Japan...play an important role in confronting the Soviet Union." Weinberger's militarist aspirations seem close to realization. Nakasone is the first Japanese premier to visit South Korea since the "normalization of relations" in 1965. Nakasone has promised Seoul "economic aid" to the tune of $4 billion. None of the observers has any doubts that this "aid" will be used by the Seoul regime for the country's still greater militarization.

In point of fact, Washington, Seoul and Tokyo have all already begun the practical rehearsal of military cooperation within the framework of a militarist alliance which has not yet been formalized but already in fact exists.

This is evidenced by many facts. Thus speaking in parliament yesterday, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone not only confirmed his readiness toblockade strategically important straits in the Far East but also spoke of "consultations" with the Seoul regime on operations in the Korea strait. His statements coincided with those made recently by U.S. Under Secretary of Defense F. Ikle. This Pentagonite pointed straight to the "need" for the Japanese and South Korean naval forces to participate in the U.S. 7th Fleet's operations. And the Japanese Foreign Ministry hastened to acknowledge the possibility of holding trilateral military maneuvers in the Far East.

And so, the intensification of militarist activeness in the Far East, the deployment of first-strike nuclear weaons there, the fueling of tension and the knocking together of a trilateral aggressive alliance -- these are the priorities of American policy in this region of the globe. Dangerous war preparations are being carried out on the false pretext of "strengthening security" and countering the "Soviet military threat" which allegedly exists. However, it is perfectly obvious that the militarist preparations in the Far East, which are directly linked with Washington's global nuclear strategy, in no way help to strengthen security.

Another road leads to security. This road was outlined by the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. This, as is known, proposes the elaboration and application in the Far East of confidence-building measures in whose formulation both neighboring states there and the United States could participate. The Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration adopted at the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee also proposes a similar approach to the region's problems. This document directly points out that it is necessary to "promote the strengthening of peace in Asia and the Pacific region."

UN ENVOY ON AFGHANI-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

LD081357 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Vasiliy Fedorov Commentary]

[Text] The special representative of the UN secretary general, Diego Cordovez, has resumed his mediatory mission in the Middle East [as heard] in Islamabad, Tehran and Kabul he conferred on ways of reaching a settlement in the region. He studied possibilities of organizing negotiations (?between Afghanistan) and its two neighbors. (?The sides) have all agreed to keep the talks a secret until they come to an agreement. After his [word indistinct] talks in Kabul, Mr Cordovez stated he's quite optimistic about their prospects. Touching upon his talks with the leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the special representative stated that they manifested willingness to cooperate with the United Nations. [passage indistinct] The mediatory mission in the Middle East was launched by the UN secretary general last summer [end of sentence indistinct]. The Political Declaration of the members of the Warsaw Treaty issued last month in Prague stated that the participations of the conference [words indistinct] start of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan (?under) the personal representative of the UN secretary general. The draft Political Declaration of the forthcoming seventh summit conference of the nonaligned states also favors settlement of conflicts in Asia along the lines of peaceful coexistence. This naturally betters the chances of the success of the mediatory mission in the Middle East.

There is no denying, however, that there are no small barriers to a Middle East settlement. Among them is the stand of the Pakistani Martial Law Administration. The stand was reaffirmed the other day in a communique issued after a visit of the president of Nigeria to Pakistan. The documents contains attacks on Afghanistan. Islamabad, for instance, has again been demanding immediate withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. (?That is) actually flagrant interference in affairs that are within the competence of none but the government of Afghanistan. What is more, the leaders of Pakistan are making noises about the reinstatement of Afghanistan's independence. When such absurd slogans refer to a sovereign and an independent state (?they look) very much like a political provocation. [Words indistinct] it is an indication Islamabad is unwilling to seek genuine normalization of Pakistani-Afghan relations.

No doubt the Islamabad Martial Law Administration [words indistinct] a dual role. On the one hand it speaks of wanting peace and good-neighborly relations in (?Southwest Asia) and assured the representatives of the UN secretary general of its good intentions in order to [words indistinct], and on the other hand the military and political bonds that tie Islamabad to Washington are growing increasingly destructive. They are undercutting Pakistan's independence. They are impeding its capacity for making independent decisions that are in the national interests of the Pakistani (?people).

Talks in Kabul

LD071454 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Kabul February 7 TASS -- As was reported by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, Deputy U.N. Secretary General on Special Political Affairs Diego Cordovez has said, among other things, before his departure by air from Kabul that in the course of negotiations in the capital of Afghanistan he encountered firm support for efforts of the U.N. secretary general, aimed at elaborating a political solution. A headway was attained in further formulating the content of a comprehensive settlement, interconnection of various elements of the settlement, including the time-limit.

Agreement was also reached on the form within which the diplomatic process will proceed. Cooperation which I encountered in Afghanistan will really facilitate the U.N. efforts, said Diego Cordovez.

USTINOV TALKS WITH DRA DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTED

LD071934 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting took place in Moscow today between Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and Lieutanant General Abdol Qader, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of national defense, who arrived in Moscow on an official visit 4 February.

Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the friendly conversation.

The deliberations were attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Administration; Major General Sadeqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the Armed Forces Main Political Administration; and Mangal, Afghan ambassador to the USSR.

Visits Air Force Garrison

LD081336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Major General Abdol Qader, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who is on an official visit in our country, returned to Moscow from a trip in the Belorussian SSR. Today he visited the Air Force garrison in Kubinka.

PRAVDA ON REAGAN TALKS WITH AFGHAN REBEL LEADERS

PM071545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Instigators..."]

[Text] Washington, 3 Feb -- R. Reagan's administration is intent on extending its interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan. The meeting between the White House boss and a group of ringleaders of anti-Afghan gangs is new evidence of this. The U.S. President posed for photographers with the basmak's who had been brought here and showed satisfaction with the talks that had been held.

As observers note, the topic of the White House meeting was the further increase of U.S. aid to the Afghan counterrevolution. And this was precisely what the terrorist ringleaders had appealed for when they had addressed Congress just the day before the talks with Reagan.

The recently mounted hysterical anti Afghan campaign inspired by the White House serves the same end. Provocative resolutions calling for military aid to be openly extended to the DRA's enemies -- to date it has been provided through secret CIA channels -- have been introduced into the Senate and the House of Representatives. The volume of broadcasting to Afghanistan by the Voice of America radio station has increased. "Radio Free Kabul," the secret service's brainchild created recently from among the anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble, is discharging murky streams of lies into the airwaves.

Reagan's provocative meeting with the Basmachi ringleaders completely invalidates his assertions of adherence to the idea of a settlement of the situation regarding Afghanistan. The U.S. Administration is doing everything possible to wreck such a settlement and to increase the scale of its undeclared war against the DRA.

SOVIET TROOPS' WORK ON AFGHAN ROAD DESCRIBED

PM071455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[Report by Guards' Senior Lieutenant V. Bazelchuk: "Road to a New Life"]

[Text] Limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan. As soon as winter began -- snow, rain and slush -- the route from the asphalted main highway to the village became one continuous torment. The route became impassable. It was really only passable for cross-country vehicles and powerful trucks.

And then one day trucks with Soviet military plates, loaded to the top with crushed stone and gravel, appeared here. For two days they plied without a break between quarry and village. Mountains of earth rose along the future highway. Then on the third day it became known in the village that the next day was to be a subbotnik, when Soviet servicemen would work with the Afghans.

The Afghans are getting used to the work "subbotnik". They understand it in Russian too. In the Dari tongue they say ("kare dovtalabane"), which means selfless common labor for the common good and happiness. They borrowed this form of labor from their Soviet brothers and it is becoming increasing widespread.

On the day of the subbotnik covered trucks stopped in the village early in the morning and Soviet servicemen sprang to the ground. There was a short meeting and then the work got under way.

There and then the servicemen marked out the road. The bulldozer, which delighted the Afghan peasants, moved forward leveling the earth. The skillful way in which the visitors handled shovels aroused equal admiration. They were struck especially by the fact that the officer leading our group -- Guards Sr Lt A. Bykov -- was working on a level with the soldiers. Indeed, not simply on a level but even setting the tone for them. And Guards Junior Sergeant P. Karavanov and Guards Privates O. Dontsov, O. Kostenkov and A. Naumov did not lag behind the commander.

Soviet servicemen and Afghan peasants worked side by side virtually into the night. For the peasants this road, as an elder of the village put it, is a road to a new life which the Afghans are building with the help of their Soviet friends.

LIFE OF SOVIET HELICOPTER CREWS IN DRA DESCRIBED

PM081457 Moscow KOMOSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 83 p 4

[Report by special correspondent V. Snegirov under the rubric "Place of Service -- Afghanistan": "The Difficult Sky" -- first three paragraphs are unattributed introduction]

[Text] The headline of an article published some time ago in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA has become the title of these publications' rubric. In the article, responding to a letter from the mother of Corporal Mironenko, the newpaper described the service of our soldiers fulfilling their international duty in the DRA.

To judge by the responses which have reached the editorial office, the article generated great interest among readers, who express their admiration of our servicemen's staunchness and ask us to describe more frequently the daily life of the limited contingent of Soviet troops.

Let us recall that our government has stated frequently that the Soviet Union has no intention of keeping its troops in Afghanistan. The limited troops contingent will be withdrawn as soon as external intervention against the DRA is halted and reliable guarantees emerge that there will be no resumption of interference in the republic's internal affairs.

A recently published TASS statement frankly says that the Soviet Union will discharge its international duty to the end.

Afghanistan [no date given] -- A helicopter is a wonderful machine. Without wings but it flies. Nowadays you cannot even believe how we managed without helicopters before. Scarcely had it appeared before this wonder-bird assimilated a multiplicity of unique professions, came to the assistance of construction workers, geologists, polar scientists, doctors, seamen....

In Afghanistan there are probably more places than in any other country which can only be reached by helicipter, and that is not said for effect. There are no railroads here. The highways can (literally) be counted on the fingers of one hand. Many provinces are separated from the capital by the inaccessible permanently snow-covered peaks of the Hindu Kush and its spurs. There are no roads in the desert plains of the southwest or the flatlands adjacent to the Iranian border. But people live everywhere -- they grow grain, graze sheep and fight the basmaks. They feel themselves to be citizens of the DRA and the republic knows of them, shows concern for their needs and consults with them. So that I can assert without stretching the point at all that the helicopter here is ir-re-placeable!

I remember my trips to the proud Balush tribes in Zaranj -- it was so far away that it seemed the hardworking MI-8 was already using its last remaining strength to fly over the rocky plateau over the gray desert, over the swamps of Seistan. I visited the Nuris in Kunar -- they live so high up that there is only the sky above them, and perhaps it is the sky which is reflected in their blue (an enigmatic phenomenon!) eyes. I have flown to the Ghilzai in Gardez, the Hazaras in Bamian and the Tajiks in Feyzabad... I was always rescued by helicopter. It was fine for me, guided exclusively by my journalists' curiosity, but the Afghan Air Force helicopers were after all transporting to Zaranj newly drafted soldiers called on to repel the counterrevolutionary gangs; and as gifts for the blue-eyed tribe the helicopters were bringing necessities -- footwear and clothing; and my opportunity to visit Gardez was on the return home of Pushtun elders after a meeting with DRA Government leaders...

I recall the piles of food at Qandahar Airport: sacks containing flour, sugar and rice under the domes with their tracery -- all destined for the inhabitants of remote surrounding provinces who were at the time threatened with a great famine: the Basmaches had declared war on the peasants, forbidding them to cultivate their fields. What to do? How to deliver the food to the people? No roads and where there were roads there were more bandit mines than stones. Again helicopters came to the rescue -- this time our Soviet MI-6 helicopters.

I want to introduce you, dear reader to one of the helicopter pilots now serving in Afghanistan as a member of the limited contingent of Soviet troops.

Oleg Sergeyevich Korolik. He is 31 years old, a Belorussian, the helicopter units's deputy commander for political affairs.

I had heard of him back in Kabul: "An interesting, vivid man, a model political worker, a favorite of the collective." And here was the remote garrison: an alien sky, heat and palm trees. Camel caravans staidly passed by the airfield. The day filled with the whinning of turbines. The languid evening when the helicopters with their drooping vanes seemed to be sleeping on the metal platforms. The inky darkness of a southern night disturbed by the flashing light of missiles. Cheerful boys in blue overalls. The helicopter pilots....

The day before, in the dusty foothills, I had watched their work: During an exercise the helicopters landed motorized riflemen. Everything went according to plan. The aircraft struck at exactly 0650 against the height earmarked for the assault. The smoke had not cleared before, at exactly 0700, the artillery began to talk, and at the same minute the helicopters arrived at the helicopter pad where the assault force was waiting -- took just seconds to pick up the men and soar up into the sky again. No, the point was they did not soar into the sky -- that was the most striking thing of all: the helicopters gained height stealthily -- in depressions and ravines -- and they seemed not to be flying but taking cover, creeping along the ground- I stood on a hillock about 30 meters high, and similar hills and wooded ridges extended right up to the mountain range which the artillery was now pockmarking and toward which the invisible (!) helicopters carrying the assault force were advancing at a speed of 200km per hour.

"They're doing a tidy job," an elderly general, a frontline veteran probably hard to surprise, confirmed with satisfaction as he stood next to me.

The artillery moved its fire deep into the "enemy" defense lines and after a couple of minutes of agonizing suspense a report reached the main observation post: The assault force had landed and immediately joined "battle," and all the helicopters were returning successfully to their base.

The suddenness of the landing in many ways assured the "battle's" total success. Of course, it would be fair to say that on that day the artillery men, motorized riflemen and airmen also worked excellently, but nonetheless my most vivid sensations came from the skill of the helicopter pilots. And Oleg Korolik, subunit deputy commander for political affairs, was flying one of the helicopters up to the height.

We met, and I reminded him of the details of that morning -- as I had seen them from my hill alongside the main observation post. Oleg confirmed that yes, they had worked skillfully and accurately. True, he agreed with me, the landing of the assault force was one of the hardest tasks for helicopters pilots. "But here's the interesting thing," the deputy commander for political affairs continued, looking at me frankly and limpidly: "Try to leave some crews out of an airborne assault and they will be mortally offended. Everyone wants to do the most difficult thing. Our airmen display their courage and valor daily: it is the norm for them, the essence of their discharge of their international duty."

Later too, describing his comrades, he frequently uttered those words -- courage and valor: he was emphatically proud of his fellow servicemen and wanted me to understand why he was proud of them.

Leafing through my notes afterward, I noticed that they almost all contained information about other people -- not about the deputy commander for political affairs -- and revealed their determination and boldness and very high flying skill, nobility and kindness. Indeed, I thought, that fact says a lot in itself about Oleg: It means that he is a talented political worker if he knows his subordinates so well and believes in them so unreservedly.

Here they are, the friends of the deputy commander: I name them with the characteristics which I noted down from Officer Korolik's words.

The subunit deputy commander, Vladimir Lhokhryakov. He has a brilliant piloting technique and the inquisitive nature of a searcher -- in this case that means that he is constantly seeking to enrich flying tactics and to expand the limits of the helicopter's potential.

Navigator Abror Sagatov. A very interesting person, the collective's conscience. He learned Arabic on his own and has now been studying Persian.

Party Organization Secretary Yevgeniy Khvostikov. The subunit's soul. His father was one of those who once were among the first to master the wingless birds which seemed so strange in the late forties, and now Zhenya himself has become a real ace pilot. If you let him, he would live in the sky.

The deputy commander for political affairs singled out two names in particular -- Mikhail Kukayev and Vasiliy Lyusikov -- and these airmen must be described in more detail, since what they managed to do a few days ago can only be called an exploit.

At night the helicopter pilots received the order to evacuate a seriously wounded officer from an Afghan Armed Forces subunit in the mountains. Delay would mean death for him. Immediately! "Kukayev and Lyusikov -- flight mission!"

A familiar order. The crews needed 6 minutes to take their places in the helicopters, run the motors and take off into the inky darkness -- that was all habitual, rehearsed to the point where it was automatic. But then... now the strength of the turbines alone was not enough. And then "staff" skills rehearsed during training flight also seemed inadequate. Something more was needed here -- strength of character, moral readiness for great deeds, determination and valor.

They knew -- each of the two crews knew -- that they had to fly over a region controlled by a large gang which had invaded the day before from across the line armed with antiaircraft and heavy machineguns. That meant that there should not be a single light burning on board and that they would have to "stick together," guided only by their instrument readings. They also knew they would have to land in the dark on an unequipped landing area, that is, to put it simply, on the gentle slope of the mountain. And also, possibly, under fire.

And so, within 6 minutes, the two helicopters were airborne and, gaining their maximum altitude, took the course needed. They flew without sight of the ground, without sight of each other, unable to see their landing site. Hearing the sound of motors overhead, the basmaks opened a ferocious burst of fire on the helicopters. Now captains Kukayev and Lyusikov had more light -- from the tracer rounds which pierced the darkness alongside them. They had more light.... A bullet pierced the blade of the following helicopter. Turn back? No, it did not occur to any of them to deviate from his course. Our airmen are not trained to do that. They kept the wings of courage firmly in the sky. They broke through the night and the barrier of the bandits' fire. They landed where they were supposed to. They saved a man's life.

...Oleg Korolik and I sat for a long time talking that evening. A smile frequently flashed in his handsome, finely chiseled face -- it made me like him and made our talk somehow particularly confidential. I asked what had impressed him most strongly in Afghanistan, expecting to hear in reply about the difficult, sometimes mortally dangerous flights. But he was self-assured, saying unhesitatingly: "Our Soviet people -- I shall not cease to be surprised at them. Young boys are ready unflinchingly to perform exploits for the happiness of another people."

Of course, a helicopter is an unusual vehicle. But the deputy commander for political affairs is right: The people at the controls are the most surprising.

We spoke of the romance of the airmen's service, of letters from home and local customs.... but as for how Oleg himself was one of the most skilled pilots, had been awarded the Komsomol Central Committee "Martial Valor" badge, and, during service on Sakhalin, had taken part in unique operations to save imperiled fishermen -- his friends told me that. He kept quiet. By habit -- a very likable habit, in fact.

It was evening, and through the thin partition of the long wooden house in which the helicopter pilots live, came the sound of electric guitars and the youthful lieutenants' voices singing about how "the snow circles, flies and hides." The local ensemble, "Sineva" by name, was preparing to see in the new year. Instead of a fir tree it was decided to decorate an orange tree. The boys sang harmoniously and with feeling of the snow they wanted. You can probably only sing about snow like that somewhere where it never falls.

From the wall, from the stand labeled "we love you and are waiting for you," the photographs of their wives, fiancees and sweethearts, their chubby toddlers and pre-pioneer children, their mothers and their fathers looked down on the helicopter pilots. Yes, it was as though those photographs were saying: Separation is hard for us and for you. But we understand everything, we know what military duty and international duty is. It is clear to us why you are in Afghanistan, our hearts are with you. We are all with you.

We love you and are waiting for you.

PAPER DESCRIBES SOVIET TROOPS IN ACTION IN DRA

PM081425 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 83 p 4

[Special correspondent V. Snegirov dispatch under the rubric "Place of Service -- Afghanistan": "Road to the Pass"]

[Text] Afghanistan — Early, early morning. Quiet and clear. At this hour the city is tranquil. Having woken up very early, it sparkles with the smiles of traditional oriental greetings and opens wide store windows filled with oranges and apples. Soon the dense-packed bazaar, where it is sometimes hard to make out who is buying and who is selling, will start bubbling and seething.

But today I will not see this. Our jeep quickly passes through the district of rich villas, runs through wasteland, splashes through puddles in the unsightly outskirts and stops in front of metal gates bearing a red star. The sentry carefully checks our documents and admits us to the premises of a military motor transportation unit.

The morning, continuing its magic, floods the peaks of the snowy mountains in a delicate pink light and paints the gaps of ravines lilac. The palettes of Afghan dawns are unusual -- it is a play of pure and festive colors.

"Comrades!" -- a hoarse voice solemnly enunciates the words. "In a few minutes' time we are to set out on a difficult journey to fulfill a crucial freight transportation task. We realize that difficult trials await us on mountain roads. It does not become us sons and grandsons of Great Patriotic War heroes to fear difficulties...."

Skirting the single-story staff building, we see in the square in front of a modest obelisk a formation of servicemen in khaki-colored working pea jackets, shouldering their guns, concentrated young faces. In front of the formation, agitatedly, a lieutenant enunciates his words:

"On behalf of the entire personnel, I assure the command, political workers and my comrades that we will justify the confidence shown in us and will do everything to deliver the freight to its destination on schedule and in full. We swear to act courageously and skillfully, with dignity and honor on the war. Nothing will prevent us from fulfilling the order received -- the duty of a patriot, a serviceman-internationalist and a loyal son of the beloved motherland." "We swear!" -- the servicemen echo three times.

This is the practice here before every trip, and this ceremony is full of profound meaning. For the guys are faced with a difficult task: They travel for 8 or even 10 days up and down steep mountain slopes, over snowy passes and across lifeless desert. And, in pronouncing the lofty words "order" and "duty," they swear that, whatever obstacles they encounter -- icy cold or a bandit attack -- the column will deliver the freight to its destination.

They are drivers. Without any exaggeration, their service is unique: These guys spend only 4 or 5 days a month in their unit, and all the rest of the time their home is the spacious cab of a Kamaz. And the road, the road....

After playing the Soviet national anthem, the chief of staff reads out the subunit's marching orders. The route.... the procedure for forming the column.... control signals.... lookouts.... Everything is taken into account in the orders -- although, no, I will not pretend that you can take everything into account here. This is Afghanistan, and it is not for nothing that our servicemen serving here are called internationalists. The concept "international duty" embraces a great deal. Here is a recent example: A column recently had to make an unforeseen stop to help a busload of party activists which had been seized by basmaks out of trouble.

"To your vehicles!"

The truck engines let out a roar, and the column of Kamazes becomes shrouded in blue-gray smoke. Forward!

I take my seat next to driver Nikolay Semko. He does not hide the fact that he is pleased. It is always more cheerful to have someone to pass the time with. I look around me. The cab appears neat and light. Not a speck of dust on the dashboard. To the driver's right there is a submachinegun and a pouch containing grenades. Between the seat and the rear panel of the cab there is a mattress, a pillow and a pile of white sheets and pillowcases.

"But of course," Nikolay catches my eye. "We have everything a soldier needs. A bed and a kitchen...."

The column streams out of the unit gates, thunders along a country road full of potholes and finally comes out onto the highway. Now we can say that we are on the way.

In reply to my questions, Kolya Semko, a brown-eyed, gentle Ukrainian, tells me about himself. He was drafted into the Army from Cherkassy Oblast 18 months ago. He worked as a mason, then studied to be a welder, but ended up serving as a driver. "I will go back," Kolya says, smiling sweetly, "and attend a construction technical college.

I have thought over a lot of things while I have been serving, and I have firmly decided that there is no better trade than that of construction worker." Without taking his eyes off the road, he tells me about his fiancee, his home district and his friends and comrades.

The road flies beneath our wheels. Driver Kolya Semko neatly steers his truck into its bends. It seems an ordinary route. But no, his fingers gripping the wheel turn white with tension when cracks and potholes in the asphalt covering come up: expect surprises here. Bandits lay cunning mines with delay triggers: It can happen that one or two trucks go past, and the detonator works only for the third. The basmaks do not give a damn who is blown up by a mine; our truck or a private Afghan bus crammed full with peasants. Just so long as blood is shed....

The road is guarded: At the roadside you constantly see the turrets of camouflaged combat vehicles dug into the ground, Afghan Armed Forces posts and patrols of party activists. The road is one of the chief targets for bandit terror. The aim is clear; by cutting transport arteries and creating an atmosphere of violence on them, to try to isolate population centers from each other, create a shortage of foodstuffs and essentials and prevent the spread of revolutionary power and the ruinous -- for them -- ideas of democracy and freedom. Across the border there are separate specialized schools where basmaks are trained in highway ambush and in mining roads.

By virtue of its location the route which we are traveling has been given special attention by gangs, and the traces of their crimes are sometimes encountered here -- the charred skeletons of vehicles, burned patches of asphalt, broken glass. Oh, the road....

At the brief checkpoint stops, Kolya Semko carefully cleans the windshield. He readily describes how he became familiar with his truck -- he speaks of the vehicle like a living being -- and how hard things are for it on the passes in winter, how the motor does not get enough air and strains to the limit, roaring as it goes. "A little more, just a little more...."

Note: It is hard for motor and truck, What, then, of the man? What does Nikolay himself experience at these top revs?

He will not tell me about that. Because it is not a Soviet soldiers' custom to complain about difficulties. Private Semko takes pride in his service. He is proud that the lofty mission of a soldier-internationalist has fallen to him. What about the difficulties? "Are things easy for anyone in the Army?" Kolya says in surprise. "That's what service is all about...."

The day before the journey I asked column commander Lieutenant Sergey Anisko: Which of your guys is the best?

"They are all my eagles," the lieutenant replied without a moment's thought. And he began enumerating: Tadeush Alekhnovich and Semen Penasyuk have been awarded "For Valor" medals. Yura Yavisenko has been recommended for another award....

The commander named about 10 family names, but when he learned that I intended to go on the journey the next day he at once decided:

"Go with Nikolay Semko. A reliable guy. And he loves his vehicle more than himself."

And so we are on the way. The daytime sun soon dried the road a little, which was just now still slushy after the wet snow of the night. We constantly meet intricately decorated Afghan trucks with very high sides, dilapidated red buses inside which people travel jumbled up with sheep and cows, yellow taxis and motorized rickshas.

"Just here," Kolya says, nodding to the right, "we must be extra careful. A bad place. You see -- (duvals) [meaning unknown]. Bullets frequently fly from there. It was here that our guys freed that busload of activists. They saved 76 people from certain death."

The road takes us uphill. A snowy ridge rises up before us like an unassailable wall, obscuring half the sky -- the column has to go up there, over a pass beyond the clouds, through the mountains....

"And here," Kolya grows gloomy, "they organized a trick. They attacked some vehicles while dressed in Soviet or DRA Armed Forces uniforms."

I had heard about that. Dressed up in our uniform, the basmaks plundered their compatriots' vehicles and killed children and women. A vile, inhuman provocation.... and it seems that behind it are the same overseas, Egyptian and other instructors, solicitous consultants of the dushmans from the appropriate departments of imperialist powers. And I learned of a similar thing in the northeast province of Badakhshan, where a Gulbuddin gang dressed in our uniform to commit an outrage in a mosque. There, however, the local inhabitants had no trouble recognizing the real killers and on the same day held a protest rally by the ruins of the blown-up mosque, cursing Gulbuddin and all his cutthroats who hypocritically call themselves "fighters for the faith."

I also know why Kolya Semko grew gloomy and why he suddenly fell silent, his black brows frowning. Not far from here his comrades had died -- Nikolay Yakshov, Rais Vakasov and Yuriy Galkin. That time, too, the basmaks had performed a dressing-up trick: dressed in the cloth shirts of the DRA Armed Forces, they fired pointblank at a vehicle loaded with TNT -- it was being taken to an Afghan construction quarry. The vehicle began to burn, threatening the whole column with a great disaster. And then Yakshov, Vakasov and Galkin moved the blazing truck to one side -- further away from the other vehicles, from their comrades and the valuable freight. A terrible explosion thundered, but they had managed it...

In the unit, I had copied out some lines from a letter from N. Yakshov's young fellow-countrymen -- Young Pioneers from the village of Kuxnetsy in the Mari ASSR who named their detachment after the hero: "We have given our word to be like Nikolay and, if necessary, also to give our lives for peace and justice."

The children well understood what the Komsomol servicemen had died for: for peace and justice.

The column slows down at this spot. The drivers salute their friends' memory with their horns.

Before the entrance to the ravine leading to the pass we are stopped by a military traffic controller. It turns out that there is no way forward. Just up ahead a big avalanche has come down from the mountains, covering a section of highway many kilometers long. The servicemen immediately set out with their powerful equipment to clear a passage. But we are ordered to wait. How long? "Approximately 3 days," the traffic controller says uncertainly.

"That's normal," Nikolay sighs. "Once we were held up for a week a little higher up than this. The snow was so thick that in the morning the cab doors wouldn't open -- drifts prevented them. The longest trip lasted 28 days. It's normal...."

The field kitchen drove up, and soon a simple soldier's dinner was served -- pearl-barley soup, kasha with stewed meat, and stewed fruit. Everything as usual. A normal trip....

Depressing reports were coming from the pass: Snow had piled up in the mountains, and the temperature was steady at approximately minus 15 degrees. I tried all the time to imagine how the battle against the elements was proceeding there, and which of my acquaintances were involved in it. I went to the pass in the summer, passing in just a couple of hours from 30-degree heat into the realm of eternal snow. Two young lieutenants sheltered me and TASS photographic correspondent Georgiy Nadezhdin. One -- Aleksandr Guz, a political officer and a southerner -- was thin and full of romantic enthusiasm. The other -- Nikolay Golikov, a platoon commander and a Siberian with a red moustache and green eyes -- on the contrary, was reserved and a man of few words. They were united by the fact that both spoke with some childlike pride of their fathers, who had been frontline soldiers, and of their exploits and wounds. I remember thinking at the time: It is good that our lieutenants have such fathers. This is precisely an instance in which valor is inherited.

The political officer kept a diary, and I copied something out of his notebook.

"February 2. We passed through a small city in the north of Afghanistan. There was a short delay on the road: We waited for schoolchildren to cross the street. The little Afghans waved to us with their little hands and satchels as they ran, gaily shouting something. We knew why they were pleased: A school had opened in the city. They carefully pressed their little satchels to themselves. I remembered that we used to call first-graders 'primers.' How much joy and happiness there was in the eyes of these 'primers.' Only yesterday the dushmans prevented them from studying. Bandits burst into one of the local schools, killed the teacher, closed all the exits from the building and set fire to the school. All the children were burned alive. I saw another blown-up, plundered and profaned school in the village of (Chardara). We were told that there the dushmans cut off the right hand of all the girls so that they could not write, and crammed the boys' mouths with stones.

"February 18. We are going to the pass. Behind us lie heat and sandstorms, but now frosts and sandstorms await us. The serpentine mountain road leads the column higher and higher, winding up to the very clouds.

"March 22. It snowed for 3 days. The air temperature has fallen to minus 20. A 'jam' of hundreds of vehicles and buses has formed at the pass. Afghans, among them many old men, women and children, were traveling to relatives to greet the New Year (with them it falls on 21 March by the Muslim calendar) or were hoping to worship at 'holy places.' And they were caught in a snow trap. On 20 March two avalanches came down from the mountains, finally cutting the road. The 'jam' extended for 7 km.

"In order to save the ill-clothed and hungry people from inevitable death it was necessary to act without delay. Junior Sergeant Aleksandr Kochubey, secretary of the Komsomol Bureau, suggested issuing our entire ration to the Afghans -- sugar, bread, canned food and oil. He himself volunteered to distribute the food along the route. We threw all our equipment into the struggle against the snow. Segeant Viktor Cherkasov gave a freezing woman his greatcoat, and soon others followed his example. It was decided to gather the children and women together in one of the small houses, where a fire was lit.

"We struggled against the snow for 3 days in a row and saved the lives of many hundreds of people. During this time no one closed his eyes or complained of tiredness. We saved everyone.

"May 9. Our fathers and grandfathers have become a hundred times nearer to us servicemen of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA. We now understand better their feelings and experiences.... What they had to endure!

"I read somewhere that a viewpoint exists in the West according to which there must be a war in the life of every person. That is a lie! Those who unleash wars are not people -- they are worse than animals.'

"Our troops are the most peaceful," the lieutenants told me. "Roadbuilding and effective assistance for the population at times of natural disasters are our concerns."

Golikov described how once in the south, where he served previously, an alarm got them out of bed at night, and they were sent to liquidate the aftermath of floods. "We worked for days and built three bridges." The platoon commander very much wanted me to understand why he had chosen precisely this military speciality for himself. They worked for days -- and all for the sake of other people, helping them out of their misfortune.

Now, too, almost all their time at the pass is occupied with such peaceful work.

My trip did not provide for such a lengthy delay, so I had to go back in the evening. Only later did I learn that the constant struggle against the elements, which continued for 3 days, had ended safely: No one had suffered in the thrall of the snow, and vehicles were again crossing the pass. Kolya Semko and his comrades, true to their oath, are probably now once again on the road!

POWER LINE CONSTRUCTION TO KABUL REPORTED

TA071301 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Summary from poor reception] Construction is starting in Afghanistan on a 500 km power line between the Soviet border and Kabul. Power produced by Soviet power stations will be transferred to the DRA with the help of this line. The construction of this line, which will meet the needs of the people and the industries of Afghanistan's northern and central provinces in the field of energy, will be carried out with Soviet technical assistance. (Ilary Shirkov), general engineer of the all-state Soviet association, which is one of Afghanistan's main partners in the construction of the power line between the Soviet Union and Kabul, said the following in an interview with our correspondent about the new project of friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan:

[Begin recording in Russian superimposed by Dari translation] Our association together with other organizations of the Soviet Ministry of Power and Electrification, and along with the Afghan Ministry of Power, in accordance with previously signed agreements, will carry out the project of the first section of the line which is 100 km long. I believe that our experience will be very suitable in implementing this project. In the field of energy production, Soviet experts have successfully put into operation power lines in the mountains of Tajikistan, Kirghizia, Caucasia and other areas, and it is natural that now Tajiki and Kirghiz experts will assist Afghan experts in research pertaining to the climate conditions and regions through which this line will be constructed.

The construction work of this project will be carried out by the Afghan side. The DRA Ministry of Power has formed a special construction company for this purpose, and the project itself has been declared a national project. The power transferred by this line will be approximately equal to the power currently generated by all power staions in the DRA. On our part, we will exert the utmost efforts toward the successful development and construction of this project, and will spare no efforts in the future either. At the same time we will assist the Afghan side in training national cadres in the energy field. For this purpose, the first group of Afghan comrades consisting of 20 persons will probably arrive this month in the Soviet Union for training. Altogether, the number of these students will reach 170.

TASS ON AFGHAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES CRIMES'

LD091937 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Kabul February 9 TASS -- Gangs of bandits on the payroll of imperialists commit gruesome crimes in the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. BAKHTAR news agency reports about brutalities perpetrated by Mulawi Hussan, one of the leaders of the grouping Harakat-e Eslami which enjoys active support of its American patrons. This beast of a man, the mercenary of imperialism, stripped the face of the boy with his hands, 12-year-old Mohammed Aslam, a teacher's son, in July 1981. [sentence as received] After that he gouged out the boy's eyes and killed him. The murderer is responsible for many other crimes he committed in Darai Pech.

Another gang, headed by Hekmatiar, forced a group of Afghans to cross the Afghan border to Pakistan and then, when they refused to join the bandits, the leader shot dead in cold blood 120 people, the newspaper KABUL NEWS TIMES writes in its January issue.

Counter-revolutionaries, seeking in the frenzy of impotent rage to stop the advancement of Democratic Afghanistan along the path chosen by its people, intend to intimidate the population by terror, robberies and murders. In a little more than three years they killed 152 teachers, burnt down 1,812 schoolhouses and committed many other crimes.

The heinous crimes by the counter-revolutionaries, acting on instructions and in the interests of international imperialism led by the United States, provoke hatred of the entire Afghan people building a new life.

MARCHUK VISITS INDIAN NUCLEAR CENTER 25 JAN

PM031523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Successful Cooperation"]

[Text] Delhi, 25 Jan -- G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who is participating in the Soviet science and technology festival taking place in India, has visited the H. Bhabha atomic research center at Trombay, near Bombay. Questions of further developing Soviet-Indian cooperation in the sphere of science and technology were discussed during talks with H.N. Sethna, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and (R. Ramanna), director of the center.

A rally in Bombay organized by the Friends of the Soviet Union Society was addressed by B.S.A. Bhosale, chief minister of Maharashtra State. He emphasized that multifaceted mutually advantageous cooperation, which accords with the interests of the two countries' peoples, is developing successfully between India and the Soviet Union.

U.S. WARSHIPS' CALL SEEN AS INTERFERENCE IN AUSTRALIA

PM091003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent O. Skalkin under the general heading: "A Policy of Threats and Blackmail"]

[Text] Sydney, 28 Jan -- Ten U.S. Navy ships headed by the nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise have been taking part in the "Southern Beacon" ("Yuzhnyy Mayak") maneuvers which have been taking place recently off the west coast of Australia. Australian Defense Minister Sinclair flew to the Enterprise to observe the war games and to have talks with the U.S. military.

When the maneuvers ended the U.S. squadron sailed into Fremantle.

In addition to the aircraft carrier Enterprise there were the nuclear cruiser Bainbridge and the nucelar submarine Los Angeles. Such a concentration of nuclear strike power has not been seen off the Australian coast, the newspaper THE AGE ["EYDZHI"] said, for two decades at least. The squadron left the Kenyan port of Mombasa in mid-November and put on a two-month show of military force in the Indian Ocean. Blocking constructive steps to demilitarize that part of the world ocean and ignoring the UN General Assembly declaration calling the Indian Ocean a peace zone, the U.S. ruling circles are holding course for the establishment of strategic supremacy there. And Canberra has demonstrated for the umpteenth time its readiness to go along with U.S imperial ambitions, ignoring the fact that the threat to peace and international security in that part of the world will increase as a result of such a short-sighted policy.

But this policy, which is turning the country into a bulwark of U.S. imperialist expansion in the Indian Ocean, is strongly questioned in Australia itself. Remember, for instance, the unexpected turn taken by the problem of calls by U.S. nuclear ships last year when the Labor government of the State of Victoria closed the port of Melbourne to the unwanted visitors. To defuse the atmosphere and reassure the U.S. partner, the Australian Conservatives adopted legislation confirming the central authorities' exclusive powers in the sphere of military relations.

The question of U.S. ships also came up at the last ANZUS Council session. The U.S. representatives who came to Canberra for the meeting brought strong pressure to bear on the Labor Party leadership, which gave political commentators further grounds for writing about U.S. interference in the country's domestic affairs. The topic has been raised again in connection with recent events: The U.S. squadron arrived in Fremantle at the height of the Western Australia Legislative Assembly election campaign, and that, the newspapers note, is a direct challenge to the Laborites. The propaganda effort in preparation for the visit shows that the Australian public's opposition to the Pentagon's dangerous designs is not weakening.

IZVESTIYA NOTES EXCHANGE OF CABLES WITH BURMA

PM091647 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet presidium has sent U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, a telegram conveying to him, the State Council and the friendly Burmese people cordial congratulations and best wishes for their well-being, progress and prosperity on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the country's independence.

In a reply telegram U San Yu expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed in turn to the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium and the friendly Soviet people best wishes for their continued progress and prosperity.

KAPITSA ENDS VISIT TO THAILAND, LEAVES FOR SRV

LD092305 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] A deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Kapitsa, has ended his visit to Thailand. He was in Bangkok at the invitation of Deputy Foreign Minister of Thailand Arun Phanuphong. During his 2-day stay Mikhail Kapitsa had talks with Deputy Prime Minister Praman Adireksan and the Foreign Minister Sitthi Swatesila. They discussed the development of relations between the two countries. The Soviet delegation left for Vietnam today.

TASS REVIEWS USSR-SRV ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD100011 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- The mechanical works in Hanoi, the mines in Lao Kay, Lam Thao and Tinhtunk the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh railway, the port of Haiphong -- this is far from being a complete list of projects of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation. The USSR rendered and renders the Socialist Republic of Vietnam assistance in the construction, reconstruction and restoration of about 300 projects of the national economy of the republic in almost three decades of the development of close fraternal links between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the economic sphere.

Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam develops on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. The Soviet Union strives to render the fraternal republic economic and technical assistance primarily in the development of the key branches of the economy. This helps increase the industrial potential of the country and promotes the growth of the well-being of the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam attach great significance to the further deepening and expansion of fruitful cooperation in the economy. Thus, in the current five year period (1981-1985) the two countries are closely cooperating in conducting work at such important projects as the "Phalai" electric power station, with a capacity of 640,000 kilowatts, coal industry enterprises of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Thanglung bridges across the Red River. Soviet and Vietnamese engineers and workers are working shoulder to shoulder in the construction of South East Asia's biggest 1,920 megawatt Hoabinh hydroengineering complex. The commissioning of that project will not only substantially increase the energy-generating capacity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, but will also help irrigate thousands of hectares of land and ensure flood protection for the most important agricultural provinces in the delta of the Red River.

The successful development of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation is the convincing testimony of strong, unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the two countries, the community of their ideals.

PRAVDA REPORTS USSR-PRK TRADE, PAYMENTS DEALS

PM091153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report" "Ties Expanding"]

[Text] As a result of successful talks between government trade delegations of the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] a 3-year agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and the PRK for 1983-1985 and a protocol on trade turnover and payments for 1983 have been signed in Moscow.

These documents will promote the further expansion of Soviet-Kampuchean trade and economic relations. The petroleum products, rolled ferrous metal, machinery and equipment, and consumer goods essential for the restoration of the national economy and the improvement of the Kampuchean people's living standard will be delivered from the Soviet Union to the PRK in increasing volumes.

The PRK in turn will supply the USSR in 1983 with a number of its traditional exports whose production there exceeds domestic requirements (natural rubber, timber and tobacco).

The documents were signed by I.T. Grishin, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, and PRK Trade Minister Tang Saroem.

BRIEFS

RADIO, TV COOPERATION WITH SRV -- A working protocol on cooperation between USSR Gosteleradio and Vietnamese radio and television in the sphere of television and radio broadcasting for 1983-85 was signed in Moscow today. The protocol provides for expansion of exchanges of television and radio material about the life of the peoples of the USSR and of the SRV and mutual help in preparing programs on further development of friendly ties and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. The document was signed by Comrade Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee of Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Tran Lam, chairman of the SRV Government Council committee on radio and television broadcasting [as heard]. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Feb 83 LD]

GRISHIN ON MOSCOW-PRAGUE FRIENDSHIP, PRAGUE DAYS

AU070835 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Feb 83 p 6

[Article by Viktor Grishin, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU City Committee: "Prior to the Days of the CSSR Capital in the Capital of the USSR; The Friendship Between Moscow and Prague" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CPSU AND THE CPCZ AND BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE CSSR ARE CHARACTERIZED BY CLOSE COOPERATION. IT ARISES FROM COMMON IDEAS AND GOALS, AND RESTS ON FIRM TIES OF CLASS SOLIDARITY AND MUTUAL COMRADELY ASSISTANCE. IT ENCOMPASSES ALL ASPECTS OF THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE OF OUR PARTIES, OUR COUNTRIES AND NATIONS.

The constant deepening of our relations fully corresponds to the fundamental vital interests of our nations and the unity of the socialist community; it serves socialism, progress and peace throughout the world.

The capitals of our countries, their party organizations and the working people of Moscow and Prague greatly contribute to these friendly relations and cooperation.

The days of friendship of the fraternal capitals, which were held for the first time in Prague in 1974 and which take place in Moscow one year and in Prague the next, have become a good tradition and an effective form of cooperation. These actions are a great holiday of friendship of communists and working people of Moscow and Prague, of friendship of the Soviet and Czechoslovak people, a holiday of their unity in the struggle for communist ideals, for peace and international security.

THIS YEAR'S DAYS OF PRAGUE WILL BE HELD IN MOSCOW ON 7-11 FEBRUARY. Holding the days of friendship in the capitals of our countries gives us the opportunity to better learn to know how each other's working people live, on what are they working and for what they are striving under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties.

We can say that the Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are contributing in a dignified manner to the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress, to the realization of the social and economic tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The results of a broadly based socialist competition are the good indexes in the development of the city's economy and its prosperity. The working people of Moscow successfully fulfilled the tasks of the past 2 years of the 5-year plan. The entire increase in the production volume in industry and transportation was achieved through improved labor productivity. People in the construction sector, like working people in other sectors, solved great tasks in those 2 years. They handed over for use a number of important production and sociocultural facilities, and a great number of housing projects.

The Muscovites enlightened attitude to work makes it possible to achieve high qualitative indexes. Numerous production collectives achieved a labor productivity speed which overtook the increases in production volume. The industry's plan was fulfilled with a smaller amount of manpower, a matter which is very important for Moscow, where the reserves for increasing the number of workers in industry and construction are practically exhausted. The utilization of basic production assets improved and savings increased.

WE ARE CONSISTENTLY RESOLVING TASKS CONNECTED WITH THE TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION ONTO THE PATH OF INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT, ONTO THE PATH OF RAISING RESPONSIBILITY, IMPROVING DISCIPLINE AND ORGANIZATION IN ALL PRODUCTION SPHERES, ONTO THE PATH OF FURTHER DEVELOPING SOCIALIST COMPETITION AND FINALIZATION OF ITS OBJECTIVES AND INDEXES. Party organizations, trade unions, agencies of Soviet administration and economic personnel are now concentrating their attention on resolving these tasks.

In the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the Muscovites must fulfill a greatly demanding national and economic development plan. We are facing the task of markedly increasing the volume of industrial production, including consumer goods, and ensuring a faster growth of labor productivity when compared with the increase of production. We are facing great tasks connected with the reconstruction and technical modernization of Moscow enterprises. However, the personnel of other economic branches of the city are also facing an exacting plan. The Muscovites are determined to fulfill everything that has been planned and in this manner to respond to the decision of the November session of the CPSU Central Committee. They recently adopted extensive socialist pledges for 1983.

In socialist conditions, true patriotism and internationalism are indivisible. Moscow's communists and working people see their patriotic and international mission in contributing in all possible ways to developing the Soviet economy, Soviet science, technology and culture; to raising national prosperity; and to fulfilling deliveries to the CEMA countries in time and in good quality and in order to further develop the multifaceted cooperation with the working people of Prague and the whole of Czechoslovakia and the other fraternal socialist countries.

We are aware that our city, in which representatives of more than 100 nations and nationalities also live and work together in fraternal concord with Russians, must always be an example of the absolute observance of the principles of socialist internationalism and dedication to great communist ideals. The Muscovites are doing all they can for the USSR capital to fulfill this, its great and responsible mission, in a dignified manner.

We cordially rejoice over the successes the Czechoslovak friends have achieved in construction, over the fruitful activity of the Prague communists and working people in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, in developing economy, science and culture. The successes of the inhabitants of Prague reflect the successes of all Czechoslovak people who are firmly taking the path of building an advanced socialist society.

The socialist competition, which was launched last year not only in the Soviet Union but also in the other socialist countries in honor of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, has become a distinct example of unshakable affiliation in the socialist community and an example of internationalism. Our profound gratitude belongs, among other things, to the collective of the CKD Prague-compressors enterprise, which decided to respond to the attempts of the U.S. aggressive circles to thwart the construction of the gas pipeline from the USSR to Western Europe by ensuring a smooth supply of compressors to our country.

This and other facts are the testimony of socialist solidarity and mutual assistance of our nations. These fraternal relations clearly express the will of the working people, their growing enlightenment and activity.

The 26th CPSU Congress stressed that on the agenda of the fraternal socialist countries -- in addition to the coordination of economic policy and drawing the structures of economic mechanisms closer -- are also now the further development of direct contacts and the perfection of forms when uniting efforts and resources. Into this broad stream belongs the strengthening friendship between Moscow and Prague and between the city and regional party organizations of our capitals.

The true fraternal and sincere relations between the communists and working people of Moscow and Prague have now reached a high level; THEY HAVE ACQUIRED A PLANNED AND REGULAR CHARACTER AND THEY CONCERN VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE PUBLIC, ECONOMIC AND SPIRITUAL LIFE OF OUR CAPITALS. The range of these relations is truly extensive. They consist of the exchange of experience from work in party, state, trade union and youth organization.

An important role is played by regular contacts along party lines. Contacts between the party's city committee in Moscow and Prague are positively influencing all aspects of fraternal cooperation and contributing toward its successful development. The exchange of delegations, both on the level of city organizations and the level of districts [obvody], have become common practice. This enables each of the parties to acquire businesslike knowledge of, and experience in the organizational and political-educational work of party organizations.

Exchanges of delegations between the executive committee of the Moscow City Soviet and the national committee of the capital Prague have greatly expanded. Groups of experts are arriving to study the experience in the building industry, transport, city economy and communal services, in the spheres of commerce, advancing education, medical services and environment protection.

In the present phase of the advance of socialist countries, in which the analogous processes of enhancing the working and public activities of the workers class are gradually drawing closer and becoming deeper, the socialist internationalist awareness is also being enhanced, and the role played by direct contacts between the fraternal countries' working collectives is becoming increasingly significant. I would like to stress here the HIGH ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL EFFORT OF THE EXCHANGE OF WORKING BRIGADES THAT IS TAKING PLACE UNDER THE MOTTO "FROM LATHE TO LATHE." The collectives of the I.A. Likhachev plant in Moscow and of Avie Letnany in Prague were among the first to start practicing this form of cooperation. On their home ground, the employeers of the Likhachev plant share their experience in organizing production and labor, and constructively approach the utilization of experience they have acquired from their friends during the exchanges of brigades.

The common endeavor of the metro builders is a telling example of useful mutual Moscow-Prague assistance. This effort is helping to successfully accomplish the tasks in developing Prague's city transport, and it has enriched both sides with valuable experience. Currently, a new metro station, the "Moskevksa," is being built in Prague with the assistance of Moscow experts; the "Prazhskaya" station is being born in Moscow with the participation of Prague architects and metro builders. A joint work of Prague and Moscow experts is being planned in developing new types of cars for the metro.

An active exchange is underway between the Dynamo electric engineering plant in Moscow, which bears S.M. Kirov's name, and the Prague CKD traction works; between the Moscow shipyards and ship repair works and the Czech shipyards in Prague; between the Szarz works in Moscow and the Prague transport; between the V.I. Lenin locomotive depot and the Prague-Vrsovice depot; and other plants.

The cooperation of Prague and Moscow working collectives is contributing toward enhancing the effectiveness of production, its improvement, the introduction of outstanding technology and techniques, and the improvement of the quality of production. For instance, labor consumption in the milling of collector plates in the Dynamo plant decreased 1.5 times after the introduction of mechanization according to the experience of the Prague colleagues.

The experts of the Likhachev plant studied a number of technological processes used by Avie Letnany and implemented them with success in their mother plant. Annual savings to the tune of R15,000 were achieved by workers of the Babayev plant for producing sweets, after they started using the weighing methods based on experience acquired in the Orion plant in Prague. We know that many of the Moscow people's experiences found application in the friendly plants in Prague.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AND CULTURAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CAPITALS OF THE USSR AND CSSR IS ALSO INCREASING. It consists of exchanges of scientific-sports, tourist, student and pupils collectives, groups of special-interest activities, the organization of exchange exhibitions and so forth. Members of the collectives of the Bolshoi Theater and Malyy Theater in Moscow have established fruitful contacts with their Prague colleagues, as have the members of the light opera theater and other cultural and artistic institutions. Close contacts with university-level schools are entertained by 20 Moscow university-level schools, among them the M.V. Lomonosov State University in Moscow, the Aeronautical Institue and others.

Moscow has more than 150 enterprises, organizations and offices which have basic organizations of the society of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship working there. Members and aktivists of this society are doing great work in the internationalist education of Moscow's working people, in consolidating and developing comradely relations between our two capitals and actively propagating the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people in building the advanced socialist society.

Our party is unwaveringly implementing in life the principled policy oriented toward consolidating the socialist community and strengthening the fight for preserving detente and for peace and international security. The humanitarian, correct and honest goals of the Soviet foreign policy have been clearly explained in the appeal to parliaments, governments, political parties and nations of the world, adopted by the joint session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, which convened in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union's establishment. The Political Declaration adopted in Prague by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact's member-states is extremely important for the issue of detente and the consolidation of peace.

The unchangeable line of our party was formulated with absolute clarity by Yu.V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, who -- as RUDE PRAVO readers are sure to recall very well -- replied to a RUDE PRAVO editorial office as follows: "THE FURTHER CONSOLIDATION OF OUR UNITY, OF OUR ECONOMIC AND DEFENSE POTENTIAL, MUST BE OUR REPLY TO THE PLANS OF AGGRESSIVE IMPERIALIST CIRCLES TO SUPPRESS SOCIALISM. IT IS APT TO SAY THAT THIS IS DIRECTLY CONNECTED BOTH WITH THE SECURITY OF OUR COUNTRIES, and the fate of the world as a whole."

Like all soviet people, the Moscow inhabitants approve of every aspect of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and are giving it active support by their work. The Moscow city's party organization considers it a matter of its everyday work to consolidate relations of friendship and cooperation with the working people of Prague and of other fraternal capitals. The Moscow communists proceed from the precept that every party organization, every working collective, can and must contribute toward resolving the common international tasks of the communist and socialist construction. The Prague days in Moscow, which will become a new and striking act on the path of the internationalist brotherhood of the working people of our cities, of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, will also contribute toward this.

Grishin Receives Prague Delegation

LD081532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, received a Prague city delegation today headed by Comrade Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of Prague party committee. The delegation is taking part in the "Prague Days" in Moscow. The work of the party organizations of both capitals and their further cooperation was discussed.

The guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the grave of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin wall.

Delegation Visits Moscow Suburb

LD100026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The Soviet Union: The official delegation from Prague headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague city party committee, which is attending the Prague Days in Moscow, today visited Zelenograd, one of Moscow's young and modern suburbs. The Czechoslovak guests held a friendly conversation with the representatives of the local party and state bodies. Prague Mayor Frantisek Stafa, who is also in Moscow today, met Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee. They informed each other about the development and long-term prospects of the two fraternal capitals.

CPCZ'S HUSAK TELEGRAM TO SOVIET LEADERSHIP

LD041856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades! I cordially thank the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for their warm congratulations on the occasion of my 70th birthday and for the great honor bestowed on me with the title of Hero of USSR, the Order of Lenin and the Golden Star Medal. My whole life is closely linked with the CPCZ and its striving for a happy, socialist, peaceful future for our people. The undestructible union of our two fraternal Communist Parties and countries and the friendship and alliance between the people of Czechoslovakia and the USSR will always be a reliable support and guarantee in this effort.

I see the high appreciation of my work as an acknowledgement of the policy of the CPCZ, and recognition of the achievements which the working people of our country have attained under the party's leadership in building a developed socialist society and in strengthening fraternal Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and cooperation.

I want to assure you that in the future I will do my utmost to achieve new milestones in the striving for our common aims, for lasting peace and progress in the whole world.

I wish you, dear comrades, and all fraternal Soviet people new great achievements in the building of communism and in the striving for firm peace and international detente.

With Communist greetings.

G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

MOSCOW CEREMONIES MARK USSR-ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY

PM091017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to Anniversary"]

[Text] The Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania is an important link in relations between the states. This was stated 3 February at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow working people devoted to the 35th anniversary of the signing of the document.

In the Presidium were G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. A delegation from the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the USSR (ARLUS) was present.

The keynote speaker, V.I. Konotop, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom, noted that the 1948 treaty opened up for the two peoples the broad path of selfless friendship and equal cooperation.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, who spoke at the meeting, stated that the treaty's provisions have been fruitfully implemented in material form in the most diverse spheres of mutually advantageous cooperation. Meetings and talks between the leaders of our parties and states, he noted, have been and are of decisive significance for strengthening Romanian-Soviet relations.

On the same day T. Dudas held a reception to mark the noteworthy anniversary. It was attended by G.A. Aliyev, N.I. Ryzhkov and other officials.

Romanian Cable

PM091223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have received a telegram from N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, and C. Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, conveying cordial congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the signing of the first Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Romania.

The telegram notes in particular that in the period which has elapsed since the signing of the treaty, the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the Romanian and Soviet peoples and relations between Romania and the Soviet Union have developed steadily in all spheres of socialist and communist building. The new treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, signed in July 1970, raised to a higher level the content of relations and the close cooperation between our parties, states and peoples.

We are convinced, the telegram says, that in accordance with the provisions of the treaty and the 1976 joint statement and in the spirit of the talks and the agreements reached at summit level, relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union will continue to develop for the sake of our peoples and the cause of socialism, peace and the implementation of detente and disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament.

On this anniversary we wish Soviet working people and communists and the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union new, increasingly substantial successes in building communism and in the struggle for peace, mutual understanding and cooperation throughout the world.

PRAVDA on Commemoration

PM081645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Feb -- A ceremonial meeting of public representatives was held here yesterday to mark the 35th anniversary of the signing of the first Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania.

The meeting was attended by G. Radulescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and vice president of the Romanian Council of State; M. Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and a delegation from the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society.

V. Bulucea, Romanian minister of transport and telecommunications, who delivered a report, stressed that the signing of the first treaty 35 years ago was a particularly important moment in the history of friendly relations between the Soviet and Romanian peoples.

This historic document, he noted, laid the foundation for the broad, all-encompassing process of the development of relations of multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

Deepening and developing that document's provisions in accordance with the new conditions, the new Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance concluded between the USSR and Romania in July 1970 marked a higher stage in the intensification of multifaceted relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Summit meetings and talks have made and continue to make a decisive contribution to the consolidation of Romanian-Soviet friendship and the forward development of relations between the RCP and the CPSU, Romania and the Soviet Union, and the Romanian and Soviet peoples, the speaker said.

The communists and the entire Romanian people again voice confidence that Soviet-Romanian cooperation will continue to develop and deepen, he said in conclusion.

SOVIET-POLISH SCI-TECH COMMISSION MEETS

PM091445 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 Feb 83 p 3

[A. Stroganov report: "Developing Successfully"]

[Text] The 25th meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Polish Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has concluded in Moscow. The meeting noted that commodity turnover between the two countries, notwithstanding a number of objective difficulties which the Polish economy is experiencing, is developing successfully.

Last year the bulk of Soviet exports to Poland was composed of raw materials, fuel and foodstuffs. Among the products Poland supplies a major place is occupied by machine building goods, which enjoy a healthy demand in the USSR. These are ships, and machine tools, roadbuilding equipment, electronic articles, equipment for the chemical industry and motor vehicle construction, and agricultural machines. In the current year the volume of reciprocal commodity turnover will increase by 9 percent over the previous year.

The USSR will be carrying out additional deliveries of certain commodities which Poland previously used to purchase from capitalist countries. Soviet specialists who are familiar with the production conditions of more than 200 Polish industrial enterprises have worked out in conjunction with Polish colleagues a series of specific proposals and recommendations aimed at more fully exploiting Polish industrial capacities and overcoming the difficulties caused by the economic blockade of Poland by the United States and other NATO countries.

Considerable, systematic cooperation over many years will facilitate the organization of direct ties between both countries' enterprises. The meeting noted that a good basis has been created for this work. Specialization and coproduction for chemical products and medicines are developing, and cooperation in the production of machines and equipment for the food industry is being implemented.

At present, about half the Polish deliveries of machine tool products to the USSR are specialized and coproduction items, and their proportion will grow in the future. Main guidelines (sector subprograms) were signed at the meeting for the development of specialization and coproduction between the USSR and Poland through 1990 in the field of construction, road and municipal machine building, the communications equipment industry, the machine and tool building industry and the electronics industry. In the current 5-year plan it is proposed, in particular, to tackle jointly the problems of the rational use of raw material and energy resources both in the USSR and Poland and to practise more widely the joint use of licenses.

Commenting on the meeting's results, Z. Madej, head of the Polish delegation and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, said: "I would like to emphasize that the Soviet Union has given us considerable aid at a difficult time for the Polish economy. Deliveries of the raw materials so essential for Polish industry have been ensured. The meeting discussed questions of long-term cooperation in many sectors.

PRAVDA on Meeting

PM091217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Developing"]

[Text] A routine session of the Soviet-Polish intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation -- the 25th to date -- was held in Moscow 24-25 January.

In the course of the session, the results of the implementation of the protocol on trade and payments between the USSR and Poland in 1982, including additional deliveries of various goods made in connection with the assistance given to Poland to help its industrial enterprises operate at fuller capacity, were examined.

It was noted at the session that the level of reciprocal deliveries achieved, including supplementary deliveries, ensures that uninterrupted production can be maintained in Polish industry and that its capacities can be more efficiently utilized and also has the effect of improving supplies to the domestic market. The report by the countries' foreign trade ministries on the results of the signing of the 1983 trade protocol, under which trade will total around R9.8 billion -- an increase of 9 percent on actual trade in 1982 and of 16 percent on the 1982 protocol on trade and payments -- was also discussed and noted.

Specific proposals relating to the development of ties between sectors of the two countries' national economies were examined and ways of broadening production cooperation between the USSR and Poland by more extensively developing specialization and coproduction both at the present time and in the long term were outlined.

When discussing questions relating to scientific and technical cooperation, the cooperating ministries in both countries are instructed to examine the possibility of broadening the range of topics connected with the rational utilization of the USSR and Poland's raw material and energy resources. During the session, sector subprograms for the development of production specialization and sharing between the USSR and Poland until 1990 in the sphere of the electronics industry, the communications equipment industry, the machine building and instrument making industry, and the construction, road and municipal machine building industry were signed.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Polish delegation by Z. Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The commissions' work took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

POLISH POETRY ON SOVIET THEMES PUBLISHED

PM091141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by O. Losoto: "About the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] Warsaw [date not given] -- The Lodz Publishing House is making its contribution to the development of Polish-Soviet cultural cooperation. It has published a number of works by Soviet authors and also books by Polish writers on Soviet themes. Among the new books published in Lodz recently readers' special attention is drawn to two anthologies of Polish poets which include poems about the land of the soviets. The first anthology contains poetry by 30 authors, the second poetry by 77 authors.

The Polish press notes in its reviews of the published anthologies that the poems they contain symbolize the ideological unity of the Russian and Polish revolutionary workers movement and its ideological interrelationship. There is a varied selection of poems devoted to military themes, the heroic defense of Stalingrad and the courage of the inhabitants of Leningrad, the exploit of our rear workers, and to Soviet-Polish brotherhood in arms.

ARTICLE ON POLISH-SOVIET YOUTH COOPERATION CITED

PM091055 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word A. Oskin article entitled "Facets of Cooperation" which outlines ties between Soviet and Polish youth and student organizations. Describing a joint "ideological" seminar in Warsaw in November 1982, Oskin notes the Soviet participants' "interests" in the struggle of Polish youth organizations against the "attempts by reactionary forces...to divert Poland and young Poles from socialism." Oskin concludes by citing the 1983 Soviet-Polish protocol on cooperation between the youth countries' organizations, which is termed an "important contribution" to Soviet-Polish friendship and cooperation.

SKACHKOV RECEIVES BULGARIA'S KHRISTOV 3 FEB

PM091737 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] A talk took place 3 February between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and KH. Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, in the course of which questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

SOVIET OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON BULGARIAN TRADE

AU091507 Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Report on unnamed correspondent's interview with Stanislav Sakharov, "highranking" official of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry on Bulgarian-Soviet trade protocol signed in Moscow for 1983 -- date and place not given]

[Text] It has already been announced that a protocol for the exchange of goods for 1983 between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria has been signed in Moscow.

One of our correspondents asked Stanislav Sakharov, highranking official of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, to comment on this document.

This protocol implements the obligations of the partners stemming from the agreement on coordination of national economic plans for the current 5-year plan and other economic agreements, Stanislav Sakharov stated.

It is believed that the exchange of goods between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in 1983 will increase considerably as compared with 1982, exceeding R10 billion. The variety of goods will expand and the quality of the mutually delivered goods will improve. An even greater number of Soviet and Bulgarian enterprises will establish direct contacts with each other. The structure of the mutual exchange of goods will be further perfected. The mutual deliveries of machines and technical equipment will achieve a large scope in 1983. Their value will amount to over R3.5 billion. It is envisaged that the scope of deliveries of equipment for electric power stations, of electrotechnical and chemical industry devices, metal cutting machines and agricultural and other equipment from the Soviet Union to Bulgaria will be expanded. In 1983 we will also expand the scope of deliveries to Bulgaria in the sector of raw materials necessary for the main industrial branches of this country. The Bulgarian enterprises will be supplied with Soviet raw energy materials, ore, rolled metal and cotton. In turn, great quantities of electric cars, electric telphers, and electronic and electrotechnical industry goods will be delivered from Bulgaria to the Soviet Union. Increases in Bulgarian deliveries of agricultural machines and spare parts for them as well as equipment for the food processing industry are envisaged. All this will contribute to the implementation of the Soviet Union's food supply program. The deliveries of Bulgarian light industry products to the Soviet Union are also increasing as are Bulgarian agricultural goods. The value of these goods will exceed R2 billion. Specialization and production sharing will play a great role in this year's exchange of goods between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, Stanislav Sakharov further stated. Bulgaria will deliver complex assemblies and component parts for the automobile industry, while the Soviet Union will supply Bulgaria with trucks and passenger cars. Production sharing in the shipbuilding industry, the chemical industry and in various other industrial branches will also play a great role. Over 100 metallurgical, power supply chemical industry and other industrial projects in Bulgaria will be built or modernized in 1983 with Soviet technical assistance. Bulgaria will participate in the construction of very important projects in the 11th Soviet 5-Year Plan period. Thus, the trade protocol for 1983 shows that the mutual deliveries of goods will contribute to the planned development of the national economy in both the USSR and Bulgaria, for the better satisfaction of the population's growing needs.

SEROV ON BUSH'S 'INTERFERENCE' IN FRG ELECTIONS

LD091945 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Dispatch by TASS political observer V. Serov]

[Text] The highest Bonn representatives, including FRG Chancellor Kohl himself and Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher, attempted in some of their recent statements to create the impression that the present deadlock at the Geneva talks on reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe is due to the fact that, allegedly, the Soviet Union does not want to alter its stance on this issue. The Soviet Union is supposed to be waiting for the FRG election results. Speaking in Bonn at the so-called theme congress [kongres tematyczny] on matters related to the policy of security and disarmament, Chancellor Kohl even accused the Soviet Union of striving to influence the FRG election campaign.

It must be said without beating about the bush, that such accusations are being clearly directed to the wrong address, because in the first place the deadlock in the Geneva talks is by no means the fault of the Soviet Union. It is the result of the unacceptable stance of the United States, which even the majority of Western leaders consider unrealistic and which has an overtly propaganda nature. It may be worthwhile to recall that the Soviet Union has very recently come forward with a new constructive proposal which presupposes aradical reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe to a level identical for the Soviet Union and NATO.

On the other hand, for the past few months Washington has been sticking stubbornly to its original, unacceptable pseudo-zero option which, in fact, is blocking the Geneva talks. The Soviet Union is by no means waiting for the results of the FRG elections, as claimed by some Bonn leaders, but strives to achieve agreements in Geneva based on mutual advantage, providing the United States aims at the same.

Secondly, if someone is to be accused of interference in the election campaign which has started in the FRG, the accusation should be directed to Washington and sepcifically to U.S. Vice President Bush, who started his European tour with a visit to the FRG and with an overtly propaganda speech in West Berlin.

Political observers have unanimously underscored that the main objective of his visit was to weaken the Soviet peace initiative, which has met with positive and universal response in the West. Another major objective was to extend propaganda support for the CDU-CSU party which is presently heading the socalled ruling coalition, with whose assistance Washington plans to obtain consent for siting the new medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG.

That is why Bush has been praising so much the unrealistic zero option, which lies at the foundation of CDU-CSU foreign policy. It is symptomatic that -- as admitted by some U.S. leaders -- Washington is aware that sooner or later they will have to give up the zero option. But they cannot take this step before the FRG elections because the entire CDU-CSU election campaign rests on this variant.

Does it not emerge clearly from this, who is in reality intervening with the preelection struggle in the FRG?

VAYNO-LED CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FINLAND

LD090100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1753 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Helsinki, 8 Feb (TASS) -- A delegation of CPSU Party officials led by K.H. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, which has been on a visit here at the invitation of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee, left Finland today.

During the visit the delegation familiarized itself with the work of a number of regional organizations of the Finnish Communist Party, met with the leadership and active party members in these organizations and representatives of the parliamentary group of the Finnish people's Democratic League, and had talks with representatives of the Finnish Communist Party led by J. Kajanoja, Finnish Communist Party chairman.

At Helsinki Station, the delegation was seen off by A. Aalto, secretary general of the Finnish Communist Party; V. Pessi, honorary chairman of the Finnish Communist Party; and T. Sinisalo, member of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Affairs Commission.

UK FOREIGN SECRETARY 'JUGGLING WITH FACTS'

PM091007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Ovchinnikov "Rejoinder": "Pontificating at the Faculty"]

[Text] Members of the government are in no way prohibited from speaking at a university faculty. And there is nothing unusual in British Foreign Secretary F. Pym's delivering his latest speech not in the House of Commons but at the Cambridge University Conservative Association. But within walls which have a reputation stretching over many centuries as a temple of science, where Newton and Darwin discovered knowledge, it is improper to make out that fabrications are the truth or, more simply, to engage in juggling with facts.

But the speaker resorted to precisely these unseemly methods in talking about the correlation of forces between East and West and distorting the meaning of the Soviet proposals concerning nuclear weapons in Europe. According to him, NATO in general and Britain in particular are frankly impotent, unarmed and defenseless in the face of "Soviet superiority" in all types of military strength. The situation is grim, he said, and if it is not hopeless, that is only because the NATO "dual-track decision" exists. Let 160 U.S. cruise missiles be deployed on British soil as soon as possible, and the members of the Conservative government will be able to sleep in peace...."

Let us suppose that the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons (which have long been harbored on east Anglian airfields and in Scottish lochs have been made so secret that even British ministers have forgotten their existence. Even if we make this frankly paradoxical assumption, it is harder to suppose something else. Surely no one in the audience gathered in Cambridge could be unaware that Britain itself is also a nuclear force? After all, it has its own nuclear weapon delivery vehicles like the Vulcan aircraft and the Polaris nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines. Even British schoolboys know that those weapons are by no means targeted on the Falkland Islands.

Or did someone suppose that the stories would sound more plausible inside the walls of Cambridge? Rather the opposite: It is even harder to camouflage lies in a temple of science.

By intimidating his audience with the "Soviet military threat" the Conservative government member betrayed his own fear of the British antiwar movement. After all, phenomena so menacing to the Tories as the "women's peace camp" at Greenham Common could prove an obstacle not only to the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles there. The antinuclear, antimissile wave could make the political struggle in the approaching general election now making its impression on the banks of the Thames take a turn which the ruling party does not want.

As for the "Soviet threat" and "Soviet military superiority," these fabrications cannot be backed up even from Cambridge faculties.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SCORES FRENCH MINISTER'S 'LOGIC'

PM091005 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jan 83 Second Edition 0 3

[V. Pustov commentary under the rubric "Pertinent Remarks": "Not in Accordance With Logic"]

[Text] During his recent visit to the United States France's minister of defense, C. Hernu, gave an interview to THE WASHINGTON POST. Touching on France's military policy, he voiced a number of propositions which cannot fail to perplex all those who are striving to lessen nuclear confrontation in Europe.

Speaking of the French nuclear forces, Hernu stressed that France will continue to carry out a modernization program, irrespective of the outcome of the Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. At the same time he categorically rejected the Soviet proposal which envisages taking account of French and British nuclear weapons at the aforementioned Geneva talks. In other words, Hernu did not want to acknowledge the elementary fact that the French nuclear forces are an integral component of the balance of military forces in Europe.

It is generally known, that while Paris stresses the "independent" nature of its nuclear forces and its special relations with the NATO military organization, France is a member of that block, an ally of the United States, and its armed forces are regarded on both sides of the Atlantic as part of that same NATO bloc. And this is not concealed in Paris. This is what President F. Mitterrand said in a recent interview with the U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK: "The North Atlantic alliance...is a military alliance.... As far as the military alliance is concerned, we are fulfilling our duty, and this is obvious to everyone. France, of course, is an independent but at the same time a loyal ally."

French missiles with nuclear warheads are deployed on the territory of France itself and in the waters which surround Europe (and it is Europe we are talking about). And nobody in NATO makes a secret of the fact that they are targeted on objectives in the Soviet Union and on its allies. Consequently, these missiles -- along with the British nuclear forces, in reality and essence supplement the corresponding U.S. forces. How is it possible not heed all these factors at the talks, where the fundamental principle of equality and identical security must be of paramount importance?: Neither can be achieved in Europe without taking account of the French (and British) nuclear armaments.

The allusion to the fact that France is not taking part in the Geneva talks does not stand up to criticism. The Soviet Union, as is known, is not raising the question of reducing the French nuclear potential. It merely insists on this potential being taken into account when estimating the relevant armaments on the NATO bloc's side.

The logicality and sound basis of the Soviet proposal, just as the absence of logic in Paris' stance, are now acknowledged by everybody in the West, including in France itself, who realizes that it is only on the basis of consideration for the interests of both sides that it is possible to achieve a just accord. "It is not difficult to understand," the prominent French commentator P.-M. de la Gorce warns in the newspaper LE FIGARO, "that France, by persisting in its refusal, ultimately risks incurring accusations of creating obstacles on the path toward an acceptable compromise, which the other countries of Europe are striving for." "The Soviet Union," Social Democratic Party of Germany Bundestag deputy H. Scheer notes, "cannot be expected to reduce its medium-range missiles to zero, after which it would be face to face with the French and British missiles in Europe which, in any case, it is intended to increase in the next few years and which, of course, are targeted on the Soviet Union." The refusal to take account of French and British missiles at the Geneva talks is equivalent to the West's claiming military superiorty. "in all conscience," THE NEW YORK TIMES admits, "the Western allies are compelled to view the Soviet proposals as worthy of discussion."

It is not just a matter of conscience here. It is a matter of common sense and of the logic of the development of events. After all, it is ultimately a matter of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and ensuring lasting security in Europe and beyond its borders.

FRANCO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP COLLOQUIUM OPENS

PM091027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Colloquium Opens"]

[Text] Paris, 28 Jan -- "Franco-Soviet cooperation. Reality and potential. Today and tomorrow" -- This is the theme of a colloquium which has opened here and is organized by the "France-USSR" and "USSR-France" Societies. A representative Soviet public delegation has come to participate in it. Prominent French state, political and public figures, eminent scholars, cultural figures and journalists assembled in the auditorium, which was decorated with the Soviet and French flags.

Opening the colloquium, "France-USSR" Society Executive President M. Gilbert read out a letter from French Premier P. Mauroy saying, in part, that Franco-Soviet cooperation is a living reality and that efforts like those which the colloquium participants are making are important to its development.

It is with great satisfaction that I open this colloquium devoted to questions of Franco-Soviet cooperation, which is of great significance for future collective security on our continent and for peace in Europe and the world as a whole, J.-P. Chenvnement, French minister of state and minister for scientific research and industry, said. I want to thank the friendship socieities of both countries for the splendid initiative, which contributes to widening mutual understanding between our countries' peoples.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION REPORTEDLY IN DAMASCUS

PM101051 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Feb 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Secret and Not For Publication"]

[Text] A large Soviet military delegation led by a high-ranking military official has for some days now been holding secret talks with Syrian military officials in Damascus.

SOVIET MEDIA VIEW ISRAELI CAMPAIGN AGAINST SYRIA

Invasion 'Not Ruled Out'

LD100606 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1840 GMT 9 Feb 83

["Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb (TASS) -- The threats by Begin and Sharon to use arms against Syria have quite specific outlines, writes Dmitriy Volskiy in the 11 February issue of the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA. A strike from the air is planned. It is not being ruled out that it is being conceived as a signal for an invasion on land in two directions simultaneously -- from the Al-Biqa' Valley and the Golan Heights, the author notes. Even before Israel's invasion of Lebanon news was filtering through to the press about the existence of "stage two" of Sharon's plan envisaging a strike against Syrian troops in central Lebanon followed by the forcible "return to the western camp" of Syria itself, he recalls.

The openly reactionary views of Begin, Sharon and Shamir are impressing members of the Reagan administration. In the time remaining before the Israeli elections, Washington can fully use the belligerence of Begin and Sharon for its own aims, while simultaneously trying to shake off responsibility for their actions, writes D. Volskiy.

In Washington's eyes the progressive Syrian regime is one of the main obstacles to plans for establishing American supremacy in the Near East and for turning the region into a U.S. strategic bridgehead, the author stresses. Washington is feeling a temptation to strike at Syria through Begin, Sharon and company, as if they were "uncontrollable" adventurers who can be written off later, he stresses.

They, however, have their own no less dangerous calculation. The Begin group hopes to detract attention from the failures of its repressive policy on the West Bank and from the protracted occupation of Lebanon through further provocations and even war. This group hopes to bury in oblivion the reprisal in Sabra and Shatila, he remarks. Through a further wave of chauvinism it is calculating on breaking the surge in the anti-war movement in Israel and on maintaining the intensity of international tension thereby hoping that this will help them to keep in the swim, D. Volskiy stresses.

Heightened Tension in Al-Biqa'

PM091947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch: "Tension in the Al-Biqa' Valley"]

[Text] Beirut, 9 February -- The Israeli military is not ceasing its provocative sorties in the Al-Biqa' Valley against Syrian units operating within the framework of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon. In the past 24 hours, papers here report anxiously, the Israelis have several times opened fire with mortars and heavy artillery on Syrian and Palestinian positions in the eastern sector. Provocative flights by Israeli Air Force helicopters and aircraft have become more frequent again.

In Israel itself the escalation of the campaign of military hysteria against Syria continues. On this occasion the threats to the Syrians were made by Israeli Army Chief of Staff Eytan. Speaking Monday to students at one of Jerusalem's secondary schools about the notorious "security" of the Zionist state, he launched for the umpteenth time into a series of attacks on Damascus in connection with the Syrians' implementation of measures to consolidate their defense capability.

Meanwhile, the latest round of Lebanese-Israeli talks has ended without result, despite blackmail by the Tel Aviv delegation. We categorically reject the conditions which it is attempting to impose on us, Lebanese President A. al-Jumayyil stated, because they are incompatible with our country's sovereignty and independence.

'Anti-Syria Hysteria'

LD072033 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 7 Feb 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The media campaign against Syria is intensifying in Israel and the United States. It has now been joined by leaders of the opposition Zionist Labor Party in Israel. Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, in the U.S. NEWSWEEK international, accuses Syria of aggression and said that it was hampering the peace efforts not only in Lebanon but in the entire Middle East. Yitzhak Rabin supports what the present leader of the Israeli Government is doing to extend control over southern Lebanon. Commentators say that the anti-Syria hysteria is meant to cover the preparation for Israeli aggression against Syria.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON LEBANON SITUATION

LD021655 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Damascus February 2 TASS -- One of the goals of the Israel invasion of Lebanon is to weaken the military might of Syria, thereby eliminating a serious obstacle to the Zionist-imperialist conspiracy in the Middle East, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, stated in a speech at a meeting of the People's Council (parliament) of Syria.

The Israeli invaders, he said, seek to undermine the internal political situation in Lebanon in order to impose their conditions on it. In particular, Tel Aviv would like to conclude such a treaty with Lebanon which would enable the aggressor to control the situation in that country.

Touching upon Syria's positions in the Lebanese question, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stressed that Syria comes out against a split of Lebanon, in favour of its independence and deliverance from Israeli occupation. We reject the conditions which are being imposed on Lebanon by Israel, and are calling on Arab governments to render support to the Lebanese leadership in the cause of resistance to the aggressor's designs, he said. The Syrian minister warned against the danger of departure from the decisions adopted by Arab states at the summit conference in Fes. The participants in the Camp-David deal, he pointed out in this connection, try to remove the Palestinian problem from the agenda and to draw new Arab countries into separate talks.

The just struggle of Arab peoples, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said in conclusion, meets with support on the part of the international community, the countries of the socialist community with the Soviet Union in the vanguard, and all honest people on earth.

REACTION TO COMMISSION FINDINGS ON LEBANON MASSACRE

Israeli Leaders Responsible

LD091246 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The special commission investigating the Sabra and Shatila massacre, set up in Israel under the pressure of public opinion, has concluded that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and Minister of Communications Mordekhay Tzipori [as heard] and a number of senior Israeli Army and military intelligence officers were directly responsible for the killing of thousands of Palestinians. This has come out in the report of the commission published in Tel Aviv. In the report, there is also a hint that responsibility falls on the Israeli Prime Minister Begin. The commission recommended the resignation of Ari'el Sharon, the foreign minister, some other Israeli Cabinet members, army and intelligence officers.

Review of Investigation

LD091330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb (TASS) -- TASS political observer Boris Shabayev reports:

In Israel, the special commission to investigate the circumstances of the mass murders in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila, headed by Y. Kahan, chairman of the Israeli supreme court, has at last completed its work. After delays of many months, the commission still had to admit in its final report the evident and irrefutable truth that Prime Minister Begin and those closest around him not only knew in advance about the reprisals being prepared, but also sanctioned them.

In connection with this it is pertinent to recall that at first Begin and his associates categorically rejected altogether any kind of investigation of this monstrous crime, which is comparable only with the evildoing of the Hitlerite cutthroats. However, the wave of indignation which arose throughtout the world, and which reached as far as Tel Aviv, where about 400,000 demonstrators beseiged the prime minister's residence demanding the resignation of the gang of murderers, forced Tel Aviv to create an "Commission of Inquiry" in order to try to silence the voices of protest and conceal the truth. But it is not for nothing that popular wisdom says murder will out. The Zionist ruling clique did not get away with it either.

The investigation established that several hours before the beginning of the "operation" in Sabra and Shatila, the Israeli Cabinet not only was informed about it, but also discussed the "possible consequences" of its decision to carry out this monstrous act of genocide. And this decision was motivated by the need..."to clear the area of terrorists and to prevent (!) the danger of violence, bloodletting and anarchy." Really, there is no limit to the cynicism of the Zionist criminals!

However those in Tel Aviv tried to hush up such facts the commission still had to admit that responsibility for the bloody slaughter in Sabra and Shatila is borne by Prime Minister Begin, Defense Minister Sharon and Shamir, his colleague in the Foreign Ministry. Together with this trio of known terrorists, who reddened their hands with the blood of Palestinians at the time of the British mandate, a number of other highly-placed figures and senior officers in Israel are mentioned. The commission even had to draw a conclusion that Sharon should resign.

As reported from Washington, President Reagan has reacted "with extreme reserve" to the report of the Kahan commission. Representatives of the American Administration are assiduously giving the impression that all this is "purely the internal affair of Israel." Enough gentlemen!

Did Washington really consider the forthcoming "operation" in Sabra and Shatila "the internal affair of Israel" when Sharon discussed its details with the White House representative, the envoy Draper? Was it not the other American emissary, Habib, who striving for the withdrawal of the PLO fighters from West Beirut, gave formal guarantees, on behalf of the U.S. President, of the security of Palestinian refugees remaining in the city? Perfidiously betraying its guarantees, Washington essentially gave its blessings to its allies for their heinous crime. "We have saved Lebanon for you once again," Sharon reported before Draper at the very moment when bulldozers in Sabra and Shatila were pushing into pits hundreds of corpses of Palestinian and Lebanese women, old men and children.

Rushing to the aid of the Israeli clique certain people in the West are trying to represent the very fact of the publication of the report of the Kahan commission as some sort of "model of democracy" and Begin as its true servant. This diehard terrorist and murderer really is on someone's payroll, must like the bloody butcher of Lyons, Gestapo man Klaus Barbie. And they have one and the same boss -- U.S. militant imperialism which pays generously for the services of the most inveterate international criminals and bandits.

'ARAFAT CALLS FOR TRIAL IN BEIRUT MASSACRE CASE

LD100053 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has called for the trial of those responsible for the massacre at Sabra and Shatila by an international court, like the Nuremberg court which tried Nazi leaders of Hitler's Germany. Yasir 'Arafat said the full responsibility for the dreadful massacre in the Sabra and Shatila camps falls on the shoulders of the Zionist leaders of Israel and the American Administration. The Palestinian leader said that Washington constantly supports Israel's policy, which is aimed at annihilating the Palestinian people. Referring to the invetigation carried out by the Israeli commission dealing with the tragedy of Sabra and Shatila, he said that it was inadequate. Yasir 'Arafat said the commission's report does not contain a strong condemnation of Begin and his clique who shoulder direct responsibility and [word indistinct] for the mass annihilation of the Palestinian civilians. Nevertheless, it is significant that even the Israeli commission was compelled to mention by names the leaders, the ministers and the generals who directly planned and carried out the mass killing of the unarmed Palestinians in Lebanon.

We recall that Washington's hand in this tragedy was confirmed by CIA officials and certain informed American and British newspapers. Even the U.S. allies in West Europe were shocked over these bloody crimes committed by the Zionists in Lebanon under the protection of America and its direct aid. After the tragedy of Sabra and Shatila, the European Parliament, which is a united official body of West European countries, acknowledged the right of the Palestinian people to national self-determination and to establish their own independent state. But Zionist Israel and the American ruling quarters are trying to prevent the Palestinian people from exercising their basic national right.

LEBANESE CP COMMUNIQUE ON CPSU DELEGATION VISIT

LD091900 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Beirut February 9 TASS -- The Zionist leadership of Israel is using talks with Lebanon for its expansionist aims -- for continued occupation of Lebanon or for imposing on Beirut unequal terms undermining the national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, says a communique circulated here by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] at the end of a meeting.

Tel Aviv is bringing all kinds of pressure to bear on the central Lebanese authorities, including overt terror, politically-motivated killings and blackmail, the document says. The interventionist forces stage numerous provocations against the servicemen of the U.N. interim force and the international disengagement force in order to obtain the withdrawal of the former from southern Lebanon and the pullout of latter from the capital of the country so as to establish Israeli control over the area. At the same time, the communique says, the Israeli military is going ahead with its active preparations for the escalation of aggression in the Al-Biqa' Valley while issuing rude threats against Syria, the Palestine resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces whose troops and detachments are opposing the invaders in this area of the country.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party accuses the United States of encouraging Israel's actions by giving it all-round military, political, economic and financial aid and support. It is under the American "umbrella", the document says, that Tel Aviv commits dirty crimes on Lebanese soil.

The leadership of the Lebanese Communist Party expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks with the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee which recently visited Beirut at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party and the leadership of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon. The communique notes a complete identity of views on all the questions discussed. The Soviet party delegation, the communique says, expressed support for the just courageous struggle of the Lebanese people against Israel's occupation and came out in defence of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

In conclusion the Political Bureau of the LCP Central Committee urged all the patriotic forces of the country to strike merciless blows at the Israeli invaders and their lackeys, to put their equipment and armaments out of operation and to destroy their manpower.

TUDEH PARTY LEADERS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED IN IRAN

LD092027 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] According to foreign news agencies a group of leading figures of the Iranian people's [narodnaya] party [Tudeh Party] with Comrade Kianuri, first secretary of the party at its head, has been arrested in Tehran.

TRUD SEES WESTERN 'SUBVERSION' OF SOVIET YOUTH

PM081035 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Feb 83 p 3

[Yu. Nalin article under the rubric "Caution: Sabotage!": "Youth in the Slights"]

[Text] The 'crusade' against communism mounted by the forces of imperialism, headed by the United States, is being accompanied by an unprecedented intensification in their propaganda activity, which is increasingly assuming the character of "psychological warfare" and taking the form of blatant subversive actions. The activity of our enemies on the ideological front has several new features and peculiarities. One of these is the heightened attention paid to young people, the imperialist circles' attempt to subject the young generation of the socialist states and Soviet young men and women to propaganda indoctrination.

The active participation of Soviet youth in sociopolitical activity, their role in increasing and strengthening the country's economic potential and defense might, the growth in young people's awareness and the strengthening of their cohesion and organization -- all this is the subject of close attention by bourgeois ideologists and imperialism's subversive centers. The West is well aware of the role played by young Soviet men and women in the development and prosperity of our motherland. They are also afraid of the tremendous influence exerted by the example of the life and development of the USSR's youth on the rising generation of the capitalist world. Hence, alongside attempts to protect the capitalist countries' youth from any outside influence, there is a broad propaganda counteroffensive against the Soviet Union's young generation. This subversive activity is seen by our ideological opponents as an important element in the struggle against socialism, in their attempt to subject socialism to "erosion" from within and to shatter the ideological and political unity of the Soviet people.

The problems of youth and the avenues and methods of fighting for the minds and spirits of the Soviet land's young citizens are objects of research by specialized scientific centers in the West, of sabotage by imperialist states, special services, and of subversive actions by the bourgeois information and propaganda apparatus and the North Atlantic bloc headquarters in Brussels. In NATO, a whole section actually deals with youth problems -- the Council of Youth Affairs, whose official functions include a whole list of tasks: from propaganda of the "ideals" of the Western way of life and the fostering of the "ability to resist communism" among the young generation, to subversive work in progressive international and national organizations and ideological sabotage against young citizens of the socialist countries, primarily the USSR.

What is the thrust of the Western "guardians'" work? Bourgeois propaganda counts chiefly on weakening young peoples' class consciousness. Our enemies take aim at individual you young people who display political naivety and immaturity and who are uncritical toward Western influence. Students and young workers are special targets. "The spirit in which the rising generation of our potential enemy is educated and the question of whose hands control the fate of Soviet Russia in the near future, when this generation grows up, is of great interest to us," General Norstad said in his time as commander in chief, NATO Armed Forces in Europe. And this is why. The leaders of NATO's ideological service say frankly, "we must pay special attention at the present time to young people who have no experience of life yet and who are susceptible to anything new, unusual, colorful and showy in the material and technical sense. It is our task to entice the USSR's youth with the ideals of the West."

Is it any wonder that hostile propaganda tries to sow apolitical sentiments among them and thereby instill alien views under the guise of "useful" views. To do this, the "psychological warfare" specialists calls for the use of the most varied means of "influencing people's minds: the development of tourism, personal contacts, the press, movies, television, exhibitions, English language lessons, radio broadcasts...."

In the arsenal of our ideological adversaries, special significance is attached to broadcasts by imperialist states' radio stations to the Soviet Union. It is estimated that between 60 and 80 percent of time in these broadcasts, of which some are specially for young people, is devoted to antisocialist propaganda and to blackening the USSR's domestic and foreign policy while at the same time, of course, unrestrainedly lauding capitalist society and the Western way of life. For it is a fact that it is impossible to hear any comments on the USSR's economic and scientific achievements on the Western "voices" and "airwaves," just as it is impossible to hear much about what really happens in the capitalist world: why mass unemployment is growing, why discrimination against women is flourishing, why there are no prospects for young working people, and why democracy and human rights are being flounted. They tell stories, for instance, about happy unemployed people who are materially well-off thanks to unemployment benefit, but they "forget" to mention that this benefit is not a gift from the capitalists but a gain of working people, that is is always lower than the wage previously received, that not all working people receive it and then only for a certain time. They go on about the abundance of goods in the shops but fail to mention the most important thing -- that this "abundance" exists because most members of society simply do not have the means to purchase these goods. They talk about the young variety star and of course about the wealthy "pop" star, but ignore the fate of the millions of their contemporaries who have no opportunity to study or find work....

In the United States appropriations for helping the unemployed are being reduced by $1.3 billion or even more in reality. But somehow the VOA keeps quiet about its problem which is disturbing the American public. Or is it possible to describe as information the activity of the BCC, which regularly foists on Soviet radio audiences reading matter from the "works" of traitors and anti-Soviet writers, and contrives to say nothing about British literature and the creations of progressive British writers. And how are we to understand the objectivity of DEUTSCHE WELLE, which makes attacks on the internal order and the "lack of freedoms" in socialist countries and makes no mention of the new outburst in the FRG of bans on people with progressive views and Communists from working in public service and in the education system....

The poisoners of the airwaves not only pass over the things which expose capitalism, but also simply lie. Methods of influencing young people, such as fashion, sport and music, which would seem to be far removed from politics, are also brought into play. In fact, even light music, which is so popular among young people, is used to prepare the ground for the assimilation of the "values" of the bourgeois world. Music in this case, like the lauding of Western consumer values, is merely the padding between layers of "information" which has a very definite anti-Soviet political hue.

One recommendation to the Western news media points frankly to the need to kindle in young people a desire for "personal enrichment and prosperity outside of collective interests." In other words, to make our young people get carried away by the pursuit of "prestige" music and clothes "like other people have" to such a degree that they have less time for study, work and spiritual enrichment. But this is not even the main point....

Of course nobody objects to a person liking light music, dressing with taste or being able to acquire this or that beautiful thing. But do not the increased "demands" sometimes run counter to sensible possibilities? And bourgeois ideologists exploit this. What is more they also hope that a critical view of life will be engendered by the shortage -- for objective reasons -- of particular products for personal use and by their quality, which is not always good. The colorful pictures and tales of the "material well-being" of ordinary people in the West have very definite goals: to inculcate in young men and women bourgeois conceptions and views on life whereby a person's place is determined by his money and accumulated valuables; to generate a scornful attitude to collective interests, the people around them, older people and society as a whole; and sooner or later to turn some of them into parasites and lovers of living-off society without giving it anything in return.

And, unfortunately, we know of cases where individual victims of disinformation, deception or provocative gossip from abroad have become a catch for our ideological enemies and accomplices in disseminating slandorous information, have been transformed into spongers and idlers at work, and have found themselves on the verge of antisocial actions or even of direct acquaintance with the criminal code.

For the latterday "crusaders" against socialism the antipodes of our life are a rich soil for implementing far-reaching plans which envisage "suppressing the spiritual potential" of Soviet people, "lowering the discipline" of working people, "weakening support for government policy" and "destabilizing the Soviet Union...." It is precisely these tasks which are laid down in Washington's broad program of antisocialist subversive activity, code-named "Project Truth", and which are contained in the plans to intensify "psychological warfare" and subversive activity with a view to changing the internal order in socialist countries which were examined at the special conferences in the U.S. State Department in October and November. It is known that within the framework of these programs Washington is allocating around $1 billion this fiscal year to VOA's slander campaigns alone and $100 million to the CIA's servants -- Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

As we can see, our class enemy is making massive and unprecedented attacks on socialism and its young builders. The struggle against bourgeois ideology and the education of our people and of young men and women in a spirit of irreconcilability and vigilance toward alien ideological influences is the most important avenue for improving the effectiveness of the exposure of imperialism's ideological sabotage.

WORKERS 'PROFOUNDLY INFLUENCED' BY ANDROPOV VISIT

PM091233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Article signed by N. Chikirev, general director, and other workers of Moscow's Sergo Ordzhonikidze Stankostroitelnyy Zavod Production Association: "The Better We Work, the Better We Live. The Machine Tool Builders at Moscow's Sergo Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Plant Discuss Their Plans in the Light of the Tasks and Recommendations Put Forward by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov During His Meeting with the Enterprise Collective"]

[Text] Conscious Worker Discipline Is Needed

Our entire collective is currently living and working in an atmosphere which is profoundly influenced by the meeting with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. The most vital problems of our life were discussed during the meeting. The talk was frank, very specific, and sincere.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed at the meeting with the plant collective: "We need conscious, worker discipline which would move production along. We need to give the struggle for discipline more substance and link it directly to the fulfillment of production targets so that there will be no empty exhaust, so to speak. Then what was outlined by the November plenum of the party's Central Committee will be fulfilled."

Very true words! The work being done by the party to strengthen discipline and order in production reflects the demands of life itself. Without strong labor, plans and state discipline we will be unable to solve successfully the tasks of the current, pivotal year and of the 5-year plan as a whole. This reserve must be brought into play. The imposition of order in production has a tremendous effect without requiring any capital investment.

It is no secret that many losses of worktime are the result of the poor preparation and organization of production, the poor compilation of shift production targets and inadequate monitoring of their fulfillment. Often workers do not display enough self-discipline. It is important for foremen, production engineers and shop chiefs to provide all the conditions for the fulfillment of the plan so that people can work without stress, without having to rush, and so that allied production facilities supply high-quality billets and subassemblies on time.

You cannot expect a worker to make maximum use of his work time if he arrives at his machine tool on time only to find that it is not tuned. If production is badly planned then many operations which lend themselves to mechanization have to be carried out manually. Often, as a result of bad organization, people are asked to work overtime despite the fact that the section has just been operating at 50-percent capacity for several successive days. This is indicative of a lack of order, of course. It is clear also that when the struggle to save worktime is well organized and when there is constant interest in saving material resources, violations of discipline are also rarer.

Discipline does not just mean getting to work on time. Technological and supply discipline is important, and proper order is essential in transport, in the services wphere and in everything that ensures efficient work throughout the workday.

Bringing All Reserves Into Play

We are currently elaborating a range of measures in which we will try to envisage everything in order to efficiently carry out Comrade Yu.V.Andropov's instructions and recommendations. We will dig deeper into the reserves which are more clearly visible today. This applies above all to the intensification of labor by introducing advanced technology and wider use of the team form of labor organization and pay.

What specifically do we want to achieve at the plant? First of all we want to prevent violations of the established unified schedule for setting up production. This is the foundation of stable, ready work by all shops and central plant services. Furthermore: We intend to organize the job in such a way that the labor and material normatives for all machine tools and automatic lines are issued at least 3 months in advance. This is very important in terms of ensuring systematic work. We used to think it an achievement if the shops and departments received their quarterly and monthly plans, and technical and economic indicators on the 26th or 27th of the preceding month, and the section, team and worker shift targets 1 day before the start of the shift. We decided to go further and instead of monthly targets, give the shops 10-day targets for preparing batches and handing over finished machine tools.

To bring about a sharp improvement in the work efficiency of all members of the collective, we are introducing this year a set of standards for the defect-free work system. We are planning to create a stock of instruments and technological equipment in a quantity and range which ensures uninterrupted work in every section. It is also planned to expand the introduction of universal assembly readjustable equipment which will save a considerable amount of time in production organization and to raise the proportion of technically substantiated performance standards to 90 percent. In order to keep an accurate record of lost worktime, we are introducing a system of release certificates which only the shop or department chief is authorized to sign and on the basis of which, the personnel department will carry out a monthly analysis of losses of worktime. We believe that there is an urgent need to impose order in this area.

Finally, we intend to intensify work on the further specialization of closed sections of the completed manufacturing cycle in the machine shops. This will make it possible to improve production organization, increase the output per machine tool, and reduce the current large losses during transportation of parts between shops and sections. We will also look at the question of expanding the pool of machine tools with numerical program control.

We have good relations with consumers -- hundreds of enterprises in the automotive and tractor industries and agricultural machine building. However, on occasions we have delivered machine tools late, which has put our partners in a difficult position. Consequently we must adopt a stricter approach to the fulfillment of delivery commitments.

We have introduced the following system: We will start production of machine tools and automatic lines in strict accordance with contracts. This protects us against annoying disruptions and enables us to fulfill the plan on the basis of full satisfaction of the national economy's requirements.

We must say self-critically that losses of worktime as a result of stoppage and absenteeism have by no means been eradicated at our plant. In 1982 we lost 740 man-days as a result of absenteeism, which is the amount of labor it takes to produce two or three machine tools. Could we have prevented this? Of course we could. But in a number of shops insufficient use is made of the force of public influence -- meetings of collectives, shop trade union committees, comrades' courts, and public personnel departments.

A great deal of moral and social harm is caused by the shameful evil of drunkenness. If a person comes to work after a heavy drinking session, albeit one which occurred the night before, he will not be as productive as the sober, self-disciplined man and the quality of his work will suffer. Work with these people on an individual basis is, frankly, poor. The disciplinary measures are often merely formal and the orders and decisions made in relation to these matters are not always fulfilled.

We believe that if public opinion is generated in the collective concerning every violation of labor discipline, this will be a powerful instrument, stronger than all others! We will continue to conduct campaigns on the plant premises and in the neighborhoods where our workers live. The methods of visual agitation, wall newspapers, and plant newspapers will also be used. We see as very important the decision that henceforth the collectives of shops, departments, and services where violations of labor discipline occur cannot claim a prize when it comes to summing up the results of all types of socialist competition. We think this measure would make every shop collective pull its socks up and exercise social control over the behavior of workers who show susceptibility in this area.

The disciplinary measures to be used against violators certainly must be stiffened. But we believe that educational measures are very important too. And the labor collective has a big part to play here. To the conscientious working person discipline is not a burden: On the contrary, labor, plan, and state discipline is a powerful factor in improving labor productivity and work quality. And this is the basis of our struggle against shoddy workmanship and slackness. A useful suggestion was made at a recent workers meeting: Violators of labor discipline should not be allowed to move from shop to shop. And this system is already operating at the plant. What are its results? In the first place, we are getting rid of the job-hoppers flitting from place to place in search of easier work and more pay. Second, the shop collective itself now has to correct its own faults in the education of people and bring the laggards up to scratch.

In the very near future workers meetings will be discussing the results of the analysis of the state of labor discipline in all production components. Apart from strengthening disciplinary measures against violators, such as depriving them of bonuses and concessionary passes to recreation centers and keeping them waiting for housing, people's deputies, labor veterans, leading production workers and innovators, health workers and lawyers have become actively involved in this work.

The Main Path Is Improvement of Production Efficiency

Our original projections to strengthen discipline, impose order in production, and reduce cadre fluctuation envisaged a resultant 2-3 percent labor productivity growth. We are confident that the elaboration and implementation of extra measures will enable us to achieve even higher indicators.

Of course, not everything is up to us.

The plant has ties with many hundreds of collectives supplying us with metal, components, paint and many, many other items. Consequently it is necessary to strengthen state discipline all along the line in the vast complex represented by our socialist national economy.

We would like to make another point. It is the easiest thing in the world to say: We did not meet the order because this or that was not delivered. We must work better with suppliers and find internal reserves enabling us to save resources. This year we intend to implement a range of measures to save metal: We will expand the range of billets obtained by precision investment casting and of welded parts instead of castings, and we will introduce patterns to assist the cutting of sheet metal which will reduce waste to a minimum. The result will be a considerable saving of ferrous metals in excess of the target set for 1983. We will save even more if our suppliers provide the requisite range of grades.

We will be strengthening business contacts with suppliers. The main thing as far as we are concerned is to ensure closer cooperation and the joint solution of existing problems. For example, the plant lacks its own large-scale casting base. And by and large our partners satisfy our needs. But what if there are interruptions? Well, we try to help out -- both technically and with worker cadres in peak load situations. We intend to further develop collaboration with workers in allied spheres and we are prepared to give as much technical assistance as we can to chemical workers and any other suppliers if need be.

Comrades, let us strengthen our business collaboration. Let us not look for people to blame for disruptions but together -- "all together, all working people together," as Yuriy Valdimirovich Andropov put it -- solve the tasks set by the 5-year plan!

One would think it a straightforward, prosaic matter: To create conditions for everyone to fulfill his target every day. Everyone means us, from worker to general director. Each in his own job. Then our economy will be stronger and we will live better.

[The article is attributed as follows:] N. Chikirev, general director of Moscow's Sergo Ordzhonikidze Stankostroitelnyy Zavod production association and deputy of Moscow City Soviet; V. Kubrin, secretary of the party committee and deputy of the rayon soviet; V. Ledovskikh, polisher, USSR state prize winner and deputy of Moscow City Soviet; V. Komarov, fitter, Hero of Socialist Labor and deputy of Moscow City Soviet; Yu. Voblikov, polisher and deputy of the rayon soviet; Ye. Kopyev, lathe operator, member of the CPSU Gorkom, delegate to the 26th party congress and deputy of the rayon soviet; K. Meshchankin, chief of the assembly shop; T. Komarova, chief of the finishing operations shop; A. Shumilkin, fitter and deputy of the rayon soviet; S. Korolev, planer; B. Shunin, tuner; M. Skripkin, tuner; V. Chayka, driller; V. Yemelyanov, senior foreman.

PAPER ATTACKS BUREAUCRACY, LACK OF DISCIPLINE

PM081721 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Feb 83 Second Edition p 2

[Valentin Chikin article under the rubric "Marginal Notes to the Minutes": "Turning Point" -- Capitalized passages published in a boldface]

[Text] That working day in the Russian People's Control Committee Hall of Sessions may have lasted twice as long as an ordinary working day, but it flew past, from dawn to dusk, in a single surge. In effect it was the first plenary examination of current affairs in the situation which has arisen since November. There was a sense of particular partiality toward each argument put forward by the comrades called to the platform to give explanations, of the profound study of situations and extreme frankness of opinion. And this made it possible to look with still greater attention at a phenomenon people were already sick of, a phenomenon which we call by the general term DISORDER, and to distinguish its typical features and special aspects.

DEPARTMENTAL "GAMES". We examine a prosaic question: How do things stand as regards the shipment of peat for agricultural needs? The inspectors who investigated Ivanovo, Sverdlovsk and Yaroslavl Oblasts submit evidence: The peat nutrient of which there is an acute shortage in the fields of the non-chernozem is being shipped out only poorly, while mountains of it pile up and rot at the peat workings. The peat diggers of the Ministry of the Fuel Industry cannot ensure the transportation of output by their own efforts. A special decision of the republic's government laid down a system of proportionate participation in this operation by a number of departments in the agricultural sphere. What happened?

An unembellished pile of statistics is submitted. Whereas the peat extractors themselves, the Ministry of the Fuel Industry, fulfilled the shipments plan by 80 percent in the first 10 months of last year, the motor transport workers fulfilled theirs by less than two-thirds, the agricultural chemicals workers did not even get halfway and the land reclamation workers covered barely one-fifth. Specific Selkhozkhimiya associations in the three oblasts investigated also had dispiriting indicators.

What are the explanations?

B.N. Sokolov (Ministry of the Fuel Industry, first deputy minister) delivers a monologue consisting of tearful complaints about intractable partners. But did he sound the alarm even once? He says he scrupulously sends memorandums through the proper channels -- the comrade is protected by a shield of paper. V.K. Zarubin (Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, deputy minister) counters with his own tearful complaints: We are used to bogs, he says, but not ones like that, you can't get near them, please understand.... Most categorical of all is the leader of Rosselkhozkhimiya, V.M. Belchenko, first deputy minister of agriculture: The Ministry of the Fuel Industry must deliver peat to the countryside itself, and not pile it up in heaps by the bogs.... The decision adopted by the government is not the law for him. Let the Ministry of the Fuel Industry lay roads to its own bogs, he says, otherwise not a single tractor of ours will set a wheel or a caterpillar track there....N.V. Nikanorov (Ministry of Motor Transport, first deputy minister) offers a joyless summary: There seems to be some confusion over the Ministry of the Fuel Industry....

There is some confusion, of course. But not only over the Ministry of the Fuel Industry -- over the whole family of departments which are consciously or unconsciously thwarting the fulfillment of an important state target. Each of the speakers now demonstrates the ability to place the root of the evil, the prime cause of the disorder, outside his own department: Someone is to blame, for some reason, but not us.

They demonstrate self-defense tactics. For instance, you have to know how to gently cast aspersions on the judiciousness of the original decision, inadvertently notice economic miscalculations, emphasize departmental nonprofitability, lament over limited opportunities.... and all kinds of citations and appeals. With the help of such tactics, the departmental "games" are launched -- it is proposed to meet once again, do the accounts once again, reach agreement once again...And the task? The task can stay put, like the peat by the bogs.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin, in his day, resolutely exposed the lovers of red tape, those who like "talking and giving themselves airs" in commissions instead of getting on with the practical organization of the task in hand. He asked himself what our sessions and commissions are, and answered: "VERY OFTEN THEY ARE A GAME."

Here is his lesson in the need for unquestioned state discipline, using the example of one piece of red tape over the implementation of a government decision. ...A new avenue had arisen in the peat extraction industry (notice -- the same sphere). The Soviet of People's Commissars adopted a resolution on creating an administration of hydromechanical peat extraction. It was necessary to provide for the administration's activity. People started procrastinating, maneuvering, pruning and changing their minds. "Zealous" people tried to persuade Vladimir Ilich himself to prune the idea. They were sternly rebuffed. "For nonfulfillment of official duty and for displaying execssive bureaucracy," four executives were reprimanded, two of them being given a warning of dismissal from service. Attempts to annul a government decision by means of personal "requests" to the head of government were described as a "FAILURE TO UNDERSTAND THE BASICS OF STATE RELATIONS." The resolution had been adopted -- what was necessary was not to exchange "opinions" and "useless bits of paper" but to "THINK how to FULFILL" it.

...The prosaic matter of peat shipments also has a social, political aspect. Have the comrades thought about this? No, it emerges from their explanations, they are concentrating entirely on their own departmental interest: convenient or inconvenient, advantageous or disadvantageous, I want or I don't want.... The task entrusted to you -- they are assured -- is a matter of renewing the fields, a question of the next few harvests, a matter of the implementation of the Food Program. What have you achieved since the May plenum -- 20 percent of the plan...? People judge how realistic the economy is by what is in the stores, yet you are engaged in endless haggling -- how to make as much as possible out of every turn of the wheel, how to lumber your partner with as heavy a burden as possible. Departmental "games" have never yet brought good harvests, they have only created economic disorder.

INEPT LEADERSHIP. Nearly everyone has heard about the wool shortage. There is also some idea of the chain, so to speak, of objective causes of the sector's anemia. But until this meeting with representatives of the wool "syndicate" at the committee session I personally had no idea of the awful inevitability with which a chain of gross flaws, troubles and losses can form in the practice of a specific production sphere.

The main link in the losses, it seems, lies in the actual technique of primary wool processing. The raw material comes in -- you have to determine the output of clean fiber after washing. This is done without accurate instrumentation, often by eye, and of course, not to your own detriment. But all the same, less clean wool is left than expected. Strands of wool "float away" to the tune of a percent, or even several percent. I.L. Krotov, director of the Nevinnomyssk combine -- an imposing, artistic man with an ironic smile -- was forced to admit that in the period under review his combine "lost" more than 1,600 tons in this way (let us note in parenthesis -- this is a loss of some 30 million [presumably rubles]. What is the problem?

"Outmoded technology, antique methods, machines with all but wooden bearings," Igor Leonidovich explains melancholically.

"A new enterprise, machines which have not been run in," says his colleague Yu.T. Kozlov, director of the Chernogorsk factory, in answer to the same question.

Old -- new.... Fortunately, one may say, the technology was tested in the earliest times. Some 30 centuries before Krotov and Kozlov were appointed to their directorships, craftsmen on the shores of the Colchis knew how to wash wool so well that their fleece was believed to be golden and was hunted by the Argonauts who sailed from across the seas.... and doubtless the ancient craftsmen did not block up the channels with a woolen coverlet of losses. But at our "syndicate's" enterprises, as the people's controllers testify, manufacturing losses topped 4,700 tons. Someone in the hall instantly made an estimate: Our customers have lost 4 million suits.

The technology which the directors curse leads to consistent poor quality, as well as losses. Some 5,000 tons of wool -- 16 percent of the 9-month output from the Nevinnomyssk combine -- was rejected by consumers last year. The percentage of claims against output from the Chernogorsk factory is even higher. The total number of complaints against the association is growing steadily every year.

Another link in the chain of losses is disorders in storage. The people's controllers quite often came across bales dumped straight on the asphalt, with no flooring or plastic, not marked as to color or type, with no covering. At the Chernogorsk factory alone some 600 tons of wool was spoiled in 2 years. "We made a cover over the dump by our own efforts," Director Kozlov reports with pride. The reasonable objection is made: "But why pass that off as heroism? Isn't it just elementary thrift? You should have repaired the dump in good time, then there would not have been so much damage done...." Disorderly dumps of poor quality raw materials lead to extensive incubation of moths.

Lastly, the most painful damage -- not so much to the common cause as to the human conscience -- is done by pilfering. In 2 years there were 7 thefts from the Nevinnomyssk combine and 260 100-kg bales were removed from the yard. The indignant rejoinder -- How can you steal tons of stuff from a combine? -- is parried angrily by the director: "You can if you come to an arrangement with the guards..." -- an eloquent admission...' Of course, it is followed by assurances that the necessary measures are being adopted and an "atmosphere of ardor has been created" in the collective. But evidently the "ardor" is not working -- the number of petty thefts has increased 50 percent recently.

This problem also worries S.I. Nevretdinov, leader of the Ministry of the Textile Industry association for the procurement and primary processing of wool. In his explanation he concentrates on this problem and gives a trusting report on how much substantial fencing he plans to erect, and to what height, at the enterprises entrusted to him. Whether these fences will act as a barrier to conscience in unseemly acts is not known to him.

Nor is it known by what means the association can find a way out of the confusion and economic deficiencies, the many years of captivity in a loss-making situation; how this sector, which is putting the national economy in a fever, can be put on its feet. You are simply lulled into complacency by your laggardness, you are dreamily expecting a miracle: The old will suddenly be renewed, the new will suddenly start working properly.... Nevretdinov defends himself against the pressure from the auditorium with pitiful phrases: "The sector recently underwent specialization, there is not enough manpower...." What sort of apparatus do you have? "Fifty-three specialists...." at eight enterprises: Seven per factory. You could drag the whole sector up by its ears in 3 years. Provided, of course, you do not wallow in a bureaucratic doze, provided you rise up against yourselves, against your own "confusion and Oblomovism" [sloth, inertia].

Today the party formulates the question thus: Politically mature, competent, enterprising people with organizational capacities and a feeling for innovation must be placed in decisive sectors. Otherwise you cannot lead production successfully in our day.

That is the criterion by which we must resolve the question of personal professional suitability.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUBTERFUGE. The People's control anatomy of economic disorders reveals one more defect -- a kind of administrative subterfuge whereby the appearance of prosperity at a firm is created on the basis of...false yeast.

"We went to Podolsk, to the truck transport production association, expecting to find a leading enterprise," committee inspector I.I. Talitskiy relates, "and we found a stagnant swamp of writeups and forgeries."

The inspectors checked 6 of the 78 enterprises and organizations serviced by the association and established that the volume of shipments and freight turnover is exaggerated by 100-200 percent. The writeups which were exposed would take the notorious "ton-kilometer" round the equator 20 times over. Last year more than R42,000 too much was exacted from clients for imaginary services, and more than 84,000 liters of fuel was written up without justification. The inventive writeup experts charged enterprises fines amounting to thousands of rubles for freight idle time which had not occurred; trucks resting in the garage were shown as working on the line; even an unrepaired Kraz truck which had stood untouched in the yard for 6 months was cunningly registered by 11 transport detachments -- the poor Kraz would have been roaring with indignation if it could speak.

Another dumb creature was a commission created in the association for checking commodity transport documentation -- it has not got around to commencing its activity since 1981. It was the cashiers who had the most work to do: In the first 10 months of last year they issued management workers with some R58,000 in bonuses. Well -- the association will receive the challenge banner next quarter....

A.A. Tsygankov, chief of the association, quite a young man with a businesslike, mournful face, is called upon to reply, and marshals his confessions skillfully: "Attention was slackened...We studied only superficially...We monitored poorly...We are recalculating...We are returning the bonuses...." This repentant patter is not believable. This is not a matter of a blunder or an oversight, it is a matter of deliberate subterfuge. Both Tsygankov and his assistants knew all this. M.N. Petrov, a working man and a veteran of war and labor, set before them all these instances of mismanagement, extravagance and writeups. They would not listen. The association would not listen, nor would the main administration, nor would the ministry.

And this is not the first instance. Igor Ivanovich Talitskiy observed that the story of Petrov is very much like the story of Lyubertsy driver Pozdnyakov, related by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in the recent article "Disturber of the Peace." It may be added that it is also similar to the story from Morshansk involving people's controller Koshelev, which the committee examined last summer -- the same disgraceful practices, the same methods of suppressing criticism. The ministry seems to have become accustomed to not heeding the warning voice of the working person until circumstances force it to listen -- then there are admissions, assurances and once again silence.... A strange deafness.

REMEMBER: Our impartial talk with specific culprits to blame for economic disorder was taking place on behalf of the people's control 2 months after the November plenum. A sense of protest was aroused not only by the blatant facts but also by the complacency in the culprits' self-assessments and their inertia in their approach to neglected matters in their own house.

The serious complaints against those called to account on that day before the people's controllers were backed up by strict measures. Some were expelled from their posts, others suffered penalties and lost some of their pay. But there were some intercessors.... The punishments should not appear excessive, they are dictated by concern for our common good and for a good working atmosphere. Let us not be too sensitive. Lenin formulated the question of the responsibility of people who manage the Soviet economy poorly thus: "SENTIMENTALITY IS A CRIME JUST AS MUCH AS SELFISHNESS IS IN WAR. WHOEVER RETREATS FROM ORDER AND DISCIPLINE NOW IS LETTING THE ENEMY INTO THEIR MIDST."

None of us expects our troubles to suddenly evaporate of their own accord or any distortions in our work to be smoothed out instantaneously. But we have a right to expect from responsible people -- if they are businesslike people, real communists -- we have a right to expect and demand from them a principled reappraisal of their actions and serious reorganization in every respect. You cannot wallow forever in the mire of your own shortcomings. There must come a turning point, a turn uphill toward a really businesslike approach.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESS ON ROLE OF MEDIA

AU081335 Kiev RADYASNKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 3 Feb 83 p 1

[Report on speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the conference of leaders and party secretaries of the republic's mass media, held at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee in Kiev -- date not given]

[Text] Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy delivered a speech at the conference. He emphasized the principled importance of the theses and conclusions set forth in the speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and in his report on the 60th anniversary of the USSR, as well as in the Political Declaration adopted in Prague by the Warsaw Pact member-states, for further intensifying all political, publicity and propaganda work. The way to its improvement lies through the convincing and concrete display of our achievements and through the earnest scrutiny of new problems constantly emerging in life. The organs of mass media must critically assess the character and substance of their activity in light of the increased requirements, must have a careful look to find what works for the common cause, and what is to be resolutely given up, and must find the forms and methods of work producing maximum returns.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy gave the journalists an account of the progress made by the republic in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and delineated the main results of the second year of the 11th 5-year period and the subsequent tasks. All efforts must be concentrated not only in fulfilling the plan for the current year, but also on maximally compensating, wherever it is possible, for the arrears incurred. Everyone -- from the leader to the rank-and-file laborer -- must be aware: The tasks set today cannot be accomplished without a creative and resourceful approach to the matter, without a sharp turn toward discipline and good organization. Clarity and concreteness, the highest responsibility, self-discipline and efficiency are needed everywhere.

In this connection it was stated at the conference, the importance and role of the press, television and radio as a podium for the party and public thought, as a collective agitator, propagandist and organizers of the masses, are becoming even greater. Each publication in the press, each television and radio program must carry a charge of authentic party interest in the success of the plans set, in improving the state of affairs.

In the economic field, attention is to be concentrated on changing over mainly to intensive development, on raising production effectiveness and labor productivity, on adopting scientific and technical achievements, and on enhancing thrift and economy everywhere and in everything. More thoroughness is required in highlighting problems involving the implementation of the Food Program and metallurgical work, the coal and other basic industries, as well as of transportation.

In the sociopolitical sphere, it is important to make a clear display of strengthening unity between the party and the people, of the cohesion of the Soviet people around the CPSU and its Central Committee, of the triumpant Leninist nationality policy and rraternal friendship among the peoples of the USSR. It is essential to convincingly show the advantages of socialism, the development of socialist democracy, the broadening participation of the working people in the control of public affairs, and the growing responsibility of each labor collective and each soviet man or woman for consolidating the country's economic and defense potential and for fostering our state's international prestige. Concrete examples are to be used to show the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for promoting the people's prosperity and improving labor conditions. Each laborer must see the irrefutable truth: The better we work, the better we live.

One of the most important tasks set by the party for Soviet journalists is to display unflagging concern for improving the effectiveness of publications. What brings success are a profound knowledge of life, attention to its topical problems, attractive, operative and fresh ideas and language, and party-like passion in publications. Advanced experience and the example set by the best ones are to be disseminated in a competent manner. The mass media are called upon and have the duty to bring issues concerning people to the public's attention and to use criticism in the struggle against those obstructing our progress. Criticism must be businesslike, constructive and clearly addressed. It is essential to bring each matter that has been started to an end and to take an active part in eliminating shortcomings. It is important to combine an analytical, critical approach to the matter with a well-substantiated display of what is to be done, and mainly how is it to be done. Leaders in the mass media must personally control the effectiveness of publications.

The need was emphasized to more concretely and thoroughly highlight the activity of the republic's leading organs and to diversify reports on the issues they examine and on implementing the decisions adopted.

In connection with the sharp aggravation of the ideological struggle in the world arena and with the growing threat to peace and the security of peoples by imperialist reaction and primarily the United States, it is particularly pressing to keep the public well informed on the peaceful foreign political offensive launched by our country and the fraternal socialist countries, to detect the machinations of warmongers, to conduct an offensive and convincing counterpropaganda.

Leaders in the mass media and editorial boards must be very exacting in the selection and presentation of materials, their subjects and ideological substance. Our propaganda must always be truthful and realistic, as well as interesting and comprehensible. This is precisely what makes it efficient. We must raise the literary and professional level of press publications. The language used in conversations with the reader, the listener and the viewer must be plain and clear.

Particular attention was called to the important role which is to be played by basic party organizations on editorial boards. They are expected to create an atmosphere of high exactingness and responsibility for the matter at hand, an atmosphere of creativity; they are expected to foster the professional mastery of each workers. It is essential to work thoughtfully and a great deal, to proceed from vital needs, to practice more self-criticism in assessing what has been done, and to always ensure a political appraoch to everything.

PRAVDA REPORT ON CPSU PROPAGANDA SEMINAR

PM031035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 83 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Urgent Tasks for Propaganda"]

[Text] A conference-seminar has been held in the CPSU Central Committee for workers in the press, news agencies, the USSR State Committee for Television and radio Broadcasting and Central Ideological organizations on questions of further improving propaganda work in the light of the 26th party congress decisions, CPSU Central Committee resolutions and the provisions and conclusions put forward in the speeches by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and at the joint ceremonial session of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Reports were delivered by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

Reports were also delivered by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foriegn Economic Relations; V.P. Provotorov, secretary of the AUCCTU; N.Ye. Kruchina, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; USSR Deputy Ministers Yu.Ya. Barabash, A.P. Veselyev, N.D. Komarov and V.G. Komplektov; A.K. Romanov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; V.M. Ozerov, secretary of the board of the USSR Writers' Union; and others.

Taking part in the conference were CPSU Central Committee section chiefs L.M. Zamyatin, B.I. Stukalin, S.V. Chervonenko and V.F. Shauro; and CPSU Central Committee First Deputy section chiefs O.B. Rakhmanin and G.L. Smirnov. An exchange of experience of information and propaganda work took place at the conference-seminar.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS CONFERENCE OF LEGAL WORKERS

PM091413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Lawyers' Conference"]

[Text] An all-union conference of workers of organs and institutions of justice and the courts held in Moscow 1 February has defined the paramount tasks in strengthening socialist legality and intensifying the struggle against violations of the law in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the instructions of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report of Justice Minister V.I. Terebilov and the speeches of participants in the conference stressed the need to ensure the consistent execution of the laws aimed at strengthening public order, stepping up the struggle against crimes of violence against the person, embezzlement, bribery, speculation, and habitual crime, and at preventing juvenile delinquency.

Special attention was paid to questions of protecting public property and compensation for material damage resulting from negligence and criminal acts, the legal backup for the Food Program and labor and state discipline in sectors of the agroindustrial complex, on rail transport, and in the services sphere.

The participants in the conference outlined measures for improving the day-to-day running of court business and improving legal work in the national economy and the population's legal education.

MOSCOW TV COMMENTS ON PILFERING FROM WORK

LD081835 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast; Commentary prepared and read by Yergeniy Senitsyn entitled: I Brought It Home from Work]

[Text] Hello, comrades, I brought it home from work. It is easy to understand what we're going go talk about: About quite concrete things, objects, tangible things that have both weight and shape, and a clear way of being expressed in terms of money. Let me state immediately that we are not talking about the kind of misappropriations that require legal intervention. There is a kind od innocent concept: I brought it home from work -- I took it, and brought it home, as thought it was something of my own: It all supposedly belongs to us, it's mine, and so I brought it, and there's nothing to be ashamed of in that.

Unfortunately it is a habit which encounters no condemnation at all. It is difficult now to say when and under what conditions this kind of moral attitude took shape. But facts are facts: Bringing something home from work is regarded in some places as quite natural, something which just goes without saying. I can even remember a children's rhyme which used to begin with the words: Daddy brought me a real saw home from work. Evidently that father was either a carpenter or a joiner, and wanted to teach his child how to work. But why did he have to bring it home from work? He could have bought one in a shop. We have about 2 million joiners and carpenters in our country, and if every one of them brought a saw home from work -- together with a plane, a hammer or a chisel, perhaps -- you can imagine the enormous stock of tools which would be transfered from state stores to people's homes, and if every print worker -- and we have more than 60,000 of them -- brought one book a day away from work and if every baker and confectioner -- and we have more than 350,000 of those -- took away just on bread-roll every day, then this concept of I brought it home from work turns out to be not quite so innocent.

What's more there are people in the habit of taking things away who make the effort not for themselves personally but to help one of us -- a private motorist, for example -- although of course he does not do it for nothing. There are times when you just cannot find in a shop some tiny but vitally necessary spare part -- and he has brought you one; He's taken three times the price for it from you, but you are even grateful to him. You have to drive, and then the motor industry is short of these tiny items every year to the value of millions of rubles. I put it in my pocket of the state.

It is high time these things were put right. But how can we all begin to take a more serious and a more strict attitude to this business, which is innocent only at first sight -- I've brought it home from work. It's something that concerns everyone, and it is important for the whole country, and hence for every one of us.

SOVIET INTELLECTUALS ARRESTED, TO STAND TRIAL

PM081135 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Feb 83 p 17

[Dispatch by John Miller: "Russia Tries 'Elite'"]

[Text] Moscow [no date as received] -- Six young elite intellectuals are to be tried for alleged anti-Soviet activities and organising a clandestine "socialist discussion group," the Soviet authorities decided yesterday.

The trial is expected to open on Feb 15 in a court on the outskirts of Moscow.

Some of the accused held research posts in the World Economics and International Relations Institute in Moscow which advise the Communist Party Central Committee on foreign policy.

The KGB sweep against the group was carried out last April after Russian translations of speeches by leaders of West European Communist Parties began circulating among young intellectuals.

The translations were said to have been produced on the institute's copying machines. There is a law expressly forbidding such "publishing."

Other articles discussed and distributed by the group included papers produced by the institute on events in Poland and the Soviet Union's economic problems.

Some reports said members of the group used pseudonyms and their arrest caused shock-waves among the Soviet intellectual community.

Those arrested were all under 30 and they had avoided contacts with foreigners, especially Western correspondents.

The trial was expected to indicate that the Soviet leadership under Mr Yuriy Andropov, Communist Party leader and former KGB chief, was no more prepared to tolerate dissidence than it was during the Brezhnev era.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 2

PM081059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Regular Issue"]

[Text] The second issue of the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published. It begins with an editorial "We Are Proud of Our Fatherland."

The following articles are to be found under the rubric "The 26th CPSU Congress -- The Development of Marxist-Leninist Theory": "Labor Productivity: Theory, Practice and Reserves for Growth," by A. Bardasarov and S. Pervushin; "The Most Important Principle of Socialist Direct Social Production," by V. Mazur; and "Socialism's Basic Economic Law and Making Work a Primary Necessity of Life," by A. Melentyev.

In the "For Our Soviet Motherland" section there are new documents on the Great Patriotic War and an article by V. Achkasov and A. Basov entitled "The Shlisselburg-Sinyavino Salient."

The "Reality of the Modern Epoch" rubric is represented by the following articles: "We Believe in Proletarian Internationalism," by Gordon Andersen, national president of the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party; "The Changing Structure of Finnish Society," by Gunnar Asplud; and "Look Out: 'Hawks'!" by R. Ovinnikov.

ROMANOV'S BIRTHDAY NOTED IN SOVIET UNION

Leading Bodies Send Greetings

LD062011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent greetings to Comrade Romanov. The message says:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate you, an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, on your 60th birthday. Grigoriy Vasiliyevich,we wish you good health, long life and further fruitful work for the good of the Soviet people on behalf of the triumph of communism in our country.

Publication of Romanov Works

PM091151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Collection of Speeches and Articles"]

[Text] The second, enlarged edition of an anthology of selected speeches and articles by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, has been published.

The book reveals the oblast party organization's activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums. The anthology widely reflects topical problems of the party's domestic and foreign policy and the multifaceted work of Communists in Leningrad and Leningrad oblast in implementing it in practice.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

NEW UKRAINE FIRST DEPUTY CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

LD090238 Kiev in English to North America 0030 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Yevgeniy Kachalovskiy to the post of the first deputy chairman of the Ukraine's Council of Ministers. He replaced Grigoriy Vashchenko at this post, who was assigned to the post of USSR minister of trade.

Yevgeniy Kachalovskiy, born in 1926, a Ukrainian, began his career as an engine driver's assistant and was later appointed to the post of director of an engine-making plant. Since 1957 Yevgeniy Kachalovskiy worked as a state and party leader. Until now he was first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk obkom.

Yevgeniy Kachalovskiy is a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Decree Published

AU081251 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to appoint Comrade Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachalovskiy first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES STATE PLANS

LD091640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1454 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb (TASS) -- Today, a session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held, at which the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1982, and also the plan for January 1983, were considered. Reports on these matters were delivered by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosplan, and by V.F. Garbuzov, minister of finance of the USSR. Chairmen of the councils of ministers of union republics, USSR ministers and other members of the USSR Government also participated in the discussion of the above matters.

As a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the socialist competition of the working people which developed in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, there was a considerable growth in publicly owned production and in the people's prosperity last year.

By comparison with 1981, the national income rose by 2.6 per cent, the volume of industrial production grew by 2.8 percent, including a rise of 2.9 percent for group B [consumer goods] industries, gross agricultural production grew by 4 percent, and productivity of labor in the national economy rose by 2.7 percent.

In January 1983, the plan for marketable output was fulfilled by 101 percent, the volume of industrial output grew by 6.3 percent compared with January 1982, and retail trade turnover increased by 3.1 percent. Labor productivity in industry rose by 5.5 percent.

Implementing the decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum, and backed by the potential of production technology, workers in agriculture have embarked upon implementation of the country's Food Program. There was a rise in production of grain crops, sunflower, sugar beet, flax, potatoes, fruit and vegetable produce, milk and eggs in 1982. More fodder was procured for stockbreeding. The numbers of large horned cattle and pigs on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased.

In 1982, on account of state capital investments, fixed assets amounting to about R119 billion, or 5 percent more than in 1981, were put into operation. About 200 new industrial state enterprises went into operation, and work continued on the reconstruction and reequipment of working enterprises.

Measures envisaged in the plan for improving the people's standard of living were carried out. The average wage of industrial, office and professional workers increased by 2.8 percent, and payment for the work of kolkhoz farmers increased by 4 percent; benefits and payments to the population from social consumption funds increased by 4.8 percent; real per capita income of the population increased, and the volumes of retail trade turnover and public services grew. On account of all financing sources, 2 million new well-appointed apartments were built, with an overall area of about 107 million sq m. About 10 million people improved their living conditions. Many new schools, preschool establishments, hospitals, polyclinics and other sociocultural and domestic facilities were put into operation.

The State Budget of the USSR in 1982, as far as income is concerned, was achieved to the extent of 102.1 per cent. At the same time, it was noted that some ministries and departments, following serious shortcomings in the work of managing the enterprises, did not ensure that the plan tasks were carried out. While for industry as a whole the year's plan for the realization of production was overfulfilled, this plan, taking account the pledges that were adopted for the supply of production, was not fulfilled by the enterprises of ferrous metallurgy; light industry; the oil processing and petrochemical industry; timber, cellulose, paper and woodworking industry, the meat and dairy industry, the chemical and the food industry.

Production costs are still great in the national economy, and plans were fulfilled by many enterprises at a cost of great labor, financial and material expenditure. The quality of many types of production, including consumer goods, continued to remain low. The rate of growth of labor productivity, particularly in building and in rail transport, is insufficient.

In a number of industries, the rates of growth of average earnings exceeded the rates of growth of labor productivity; the necessary measures to seek out and utilize internal reserves were not taken; uneconomical consumption of fuel, power and other material resources was permitted. There were considerable shortcomings in the utilization of reclaimed land, particularly irrigated land.

The USSR Council of Ministers required ministers, heads of departments of the USSR and council of ministers of the union republics; on the basis of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the November (1982) plenum, and also at the Moscow S. Ordzhonikidze machine tool works; to work out and implement measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings. To raise the level of all work with the aim of further strengthening the intensification [usileniye intensifikatsii] and raising the efficiency of publicly-owned production, and achieving the best final results for the lowest costs.

It is proposed that ministries and departments of the USSR and the councils of ministers of the union republics ensure a strengthening of state, production and labor discipline at each sector of work, and in all spheres of administration; reduce considerably the loss of working time; increase the production and improve the quality of output; intensify the regime of the economy of material, financial, and labor resources and impose the required degree of order in the work of enterprises, organizations and establishments engaged in serving the working people. Special attention was drawn to the need to raise labor productivity through the broad introduction into production of the achievements of science, technology, and advanced experience; a radical improvement in production organization, and ensuring the maximum use of production capacities.

It was proposed that the corresponding ministries, departments [vedomstvo] of the USSR and the councils of ministers of the union republics should take measures for the timely preparation of the spring sowing and to fully supply kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural undertakings with high quality seeds; to complete the repair of the machinery and tractor pool; to staff farms fully with machine operators so that spring fieldwork in 1983 can be done in optimum time and on a high agrotechnical level.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed USSR ministries, departments and councils of ministers of union republics to work out and implement additional measures to increase in the current year the output of consumer goods, to improve the quality and expand the range of these goods, and also to increase the volume of consumer services for the population.

N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee took part in the session of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In conclusion, N.A. Tikohonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers made a speech at the session.

KALININ INTERVIEWED ON MACHINE PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

LD091120 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8 February carries a 15-minute recorded, undated interview given in Moscow by Eduard Aleksandrovich Kalinin, first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, to Moscow radio correspondent Aleksandr Beloyserkovets. Kalinin answers a general question on the work of the ministry by praising some of the enterprises under its control, but then goes on to say the following about deficiencies in technical support for agriculture:

"We realize that a lot of work must be done in order to successfully carry out the Food Program. Whereas the quantitative indices of supplies of machinery and mechanisms to the countryside are being fulfilled by enterprises in the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, our consumers do have serious claims to be made regarding the quality of this technology.

"In spite of the considerable work which has been done by the collectives of our factories and organizations in improving the supply of machinery and equipment for agriculture, the technical level of many types of agricultural equipment does not always meet the growing demand and, in a number of cases, is inferior to those produced abroad. Farmers have rightly complained about the combine harvester builders who produce the Krasnoyarsk 'Sibiryak', the Rostselmash 'Niva' and the Taganrog 'Kolos'. Cases have been noted of poor quality assembly, painting and welding and of defects in individual components. The collectives of the Chelyabinsk tractor factory, the Odessa soil-tilling machinery factory and the Altay and Moscow tractor unit enterprise have been criticized. The ministry has also been criticized for producing single-purpose vehicles and for failing to provide sufficient spare parts.

"At the same time, I cannot but point out that the technical servicing of tractors, combine-harvesters and self-propelled chasses are being fulfilled at kolkhozes and sovkhozes at a rate of only 10-15 percent of the work laid down in the technical documentation. It is also well known that a number of vehicles are used for seasonal work, only for a very short period of time, and that they quite often break down not from overuse but because of negligence in maintenance. Selective checks have shown that the regulations for storage, refuelling and oiling are not observed at many farms. This has meant a lot of time being spent on early complete overhaul instead of ongoing repair work. Reliable protection of machinery constitutes an immense economy and avoidance of wastage, and means a reduction in the cost of production. The state inspectorate for agricultural supply and local bodies should carry out strict and regular monitoring of this work."

In reply to a question on what is being done to improve the quality and reliability of machinery, Kalinin notes that the ministry has decided to create special services in the major production associations and enterprises which would deal with the operation of the machines being produced. They would carry out functions such as technical maintenance, renovation work within a guaranteed period, teaching machine-operators the use of new technology and the compilation of information in the introduction of new machinery and how to care for it. The production a year ahead of schedule of the modernized "Sibiryak" has started, and preparations are under way for the production of the modernized "Kolos" and "Niva" combines, which will have single-circuit, strengthened regulators drives of the running gear and improved driving axles. Reliability will also be increased by strengthened mountings at welded points and improved welding of the main key units. The new models will have increased power, be more economical and will have a speed and control reversing gear.

He goes on to say that measures have been taken to improve the reliability of the harvesting components of combines, threshers, hydraulic systems and other units and assemblies. Conditions for the combine-drivers are also being improved: The cabs will have tinted-glass windows and ventilators. He notes that work is being done at the Taganrog combine enterprise on the creation of a rotor grain-harvesting combine with a rate of 10-12 kg of grain per second.

At the Kharkov tractor factory, preparations are being made for the production of a powerful new tractor, the T-150, and tests have shown its main parameters are 1.5-2 times higher than previous models. In accordance with an agreement with the state committee for supply of production equipment for agriculture, the ministry is working out plans for improving over 200 models of tractor and agricultural machinery. By the end of the 5-year period, over 70 obsolete types of agricultural machinery will have been replaced by modern variants.

According to Kalinin, mass production of the Don-1,500 grain-harvesting combine is to begin during this 5-year plan. The combine has an output rate of up to 10 kg of grain per second. It has a harvester which has a working width of 6.7-9 meters and a hopper with a capacity of 6 cubic meters. The cab has electronic instruments for the automatic control of the machinery. The integrated mechanization of production of almost all agricultural crops is also to be completed during this 5-year period; by 1985, for example, the level of mechanization in potato growing will be increased to 85 percent.

Kalinin emphasizes that discipline plays a key role in fulfilling socialist obligations and that the industry's enterprises are responding enthusiastically to the decisions of the November 1982 plenum. However, much time is lost in the industry through shirking work and working slackly.

The question of cooperation between the various industries still has not been satisfactorily solved. Kalinin points out that, for example, the replacement of certain parts with plastic ones would enable his ministry to save many thousands of tons of metal, but the Ministry of the Chemical Industry is still not delivering plastic materials with the proper qualities. Attention has also often been drawn to the bad quality of the tires for tractors and agricultural machines produced by the Ministry of Chemical Industry. Neither is that ministry ensuring the delivery of high pressure hoses for the hydraulic systems of tractors, reinforcing gaiters based on silicon rubber, and sealers for cab windows and doors, nor is it ensuring the production of conveyor belts with PVC covering. This is at a time when most breakdowns in tractors are caused by their rubber engineering components. He adds that the ministry is also often let down by the metallurgists, who do not fulfill planned deliveries and whose metal is often not the variety asked for or of the necessary quality. The problem of the supply of rolled metal sections is also especially acute. All this affects the quality of products and the rythmic working of the industry.

The deputy minister ends with praise for the good work done by the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy at the beginning of this year, and expresses every confidence that the industry's workers will rise to the new tasks of the coming years.

GOSSNAB OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SPARE PARTS SHORTAGE

LD092352 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] It is now a matter of days before the start of sowing. The readiness of machinery for going into the fields is the theme of a report from our correspondent: [Correspondent identified on screen as V. Golubev.]

At the main computer center of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply [Gossnab] operational data is now coming in about the progress of supplies to the countryside of everything necessary for spring work. [Camera shows personnel and equipment in computer center.] On these display screens we see the great amount of material and technical supplies which are being sent to the countryside. In general, deliveries are going normally, but there is concern over the dispatch of spare parts. In many farms and repair enterprises there is an acute shortage of spare parts. [Camera shows A.P. Lyapchenkov, identified on screen as member of the Collegium of Gossnab.]

Anatoliy Petrovich, about the situation on spare parts which we saw today in your main computer center, this is not the first year this has happened. Is there some reason for this?

[Answer] Industrial enterprises are more interested in producing new, fully equipped machines, because this is gross output, but spare parts require a great deal of labor time and do not cost very much.

[Question] You mean it is not advantageous?

[Answer] Not advantageious, quite right. Let me cite an example of this -- say 1982, when industry supplied agriculture with 1,800 tractors above plan, 1,000 combines, 1,000 trucks and 2,000 grain harvesting combines. At that time the plan for production of especially scarce spare parts was not fulfilled. As a result, a considerable pool of machinery lay idle: hundreds of thousands of tractors, trucks and grain-harvesting combines. Now enterprises have not fully coped with their assignments: for example, the Voroshilovgrad crankshaft works, the Sinelnikovo spring manufacturing works [ressora] of the Ministry of the Motor Vehicles Industry, and especially in the matter of making up for what was not produced last year.

[Question] What do you think of the possibility of repair enterprises repairing spare parts?

[Answer] Yes, there is very big potential in repair enterprises in the system of Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee for Agricultural Machinery], of course, and they are not yet being fully utilized. But the question of restoring spare parts is, of course, becoming especially acute because there are, so to speak, very metal-intensive spares where considerable repair work is required. This, of course, would mean saving a big quantity of rolled metal. But the USSR Gossnab is taking all operational measures to solve this problem: supplying industrial enterprises with rolled metal -- and not only rolled metal, but rolled metal of the necessary variety. The USSR Gossnab has sent senior officials to metallurgical enterprises, to machine-building works in order to ensure normal production, I mean, with the necessary material resources. And it must be said that the results are already being noticed.

REPORT ON RECLAMATION, WATER RESOURCES MEETING

PM091007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "A High Return From Land Reclamation"]

[Text] The results of work by the country's water resources organizations last year and tasks in fulfilling the land reclamation plan in 1983 in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum were discussed on 4 February at an enlarged session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. The report by Minister N.F. Vasilyev and the speeches noted the need to further extend work in the qualitative improvement of irrigated land and in considerably increasing the efficiency of the utilization of reclaimed land. This year all irrigation and drainage systems must be prepared in good time for the spring. The importance was stressed for strengthening state, labor and executive discipline in every sector of production, improving leadership style and methods and ensuring efficient work by water resources organizations as part of agroindustrial associations.

The session was addressed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the collegium's work were V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; M.S. Shkabardyna, minister of instrument making, means of automation and control systems; L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; Yu. A. Izrael, chairman of the State Committee of Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control; responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Gosplan; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and union republic ministers of land reclamation and water resources.

YEPISHEV GIVES STALINGRAD ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

PM091115 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 83 Second Edition p 1

[Report by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Bezrodnyy: "Great Exploits on the Volga"]

[Excerpts] The hero-city of Volgograd is decked in festive red calico. Its squares and avenues are crowded. Veterans of the Battle of Stalingrad have come here from every corner of our motherland and foreign guests have arrived from numerous different countries.

A ceremonial gathering of representatives of the working people of the hero-city of Volgograd, soldiers from the garrison and great patriotic war veterans was held in the palace of sport yesterday to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Army's victory at Stalingrad.

The Presidium comprised: L.S. Kulichenko, first secretary of Volgograd Obkom; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; members of the Volgograd Obkom and Gorkom Bureaus; Colonel General V.K. Meretskov, commander of the North Caucasus Red Banner military district; Lieutenant General F.K. Ishchenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the District Political Directorate; Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans; marshals of categories of troops, generals, officers and Great Patriotic War Veterans; and delegations from the hero-cities, the hero-fortress of Brest, Saratov, Rostov and Astrakhan Oblasts, the Kalmyk ASSR, and from Czechoslovakia's North Moravian Kraj and the GDR's Karl-Marx Stadt Bezirk.

In an address at the ceremony Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, conveyed warm greetings to veterans of the Battle of Stalingrad and to all the glorious hero-city's residents on behalf of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and all Soviet Armed Forces personnel.

The eyes of Soviet people, of our friends abroad and of all progressive mankind are today turned toward the hero-city on the Volga, just as they were 40 years ago. Its name, which became a symbol of fortitude and courage, augmented the strength of Soviet servicemen and rear-service personnel and gave the people of Europe's occupied states hope of liberation from the fascist yoke. The exploit of Stalingrad is a clear embodiment of the wisdom of our party -- the organizer, inspirer and leader of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the battle against the enemy.

Contemporary bourgeois scribblers, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev stressed, try to play down the importance of our victory at Stalingrad and to belittle the exploit of the Soviet people and their servicemen. But the efforts of the falsifiers of history are in vain. This is borne out once again by the enormous impact which the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Stalingrad has made worldwide. The peoples of the world piously cherish the memory of the exploit of Stalingrad.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party, the current generation of Soviet servicemen are worthily carrying on the glorious combat traditions of the heroes of the Battle of Stalingrad and sparing no effort to ensure the reliable security of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries.